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KRASNAYA ZVEZDA EDITORIAL ON 'COMRADESHIP IN ARMS 80' EXERCISES

LD221031 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Sep 80 p 1

[Unattributed editorial: "Combat Brotherhood"]

[Text] In his speech at the celebration meeting in Alma-Ata, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed: "Our valiant armed forces have everything necessary at their disposal to rebuff any aggressor. We have firm brotherhood in arms with the national armies of the socialist community countries."

A clear and weighty confirmation of these words has been the exercises involving staff, troops and naval forces of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces under the agreed title of "Comradeship in Arms 80", which have been conducted on GDR territory and the adjacent waters of the Baltic. Army Gen H. Hoffmann, GDR national defense minister was in command of the exercises. The progress of the actions between opposing sides was observed by military delegations from the socialist community countries led by the defense ministers.

The allied armies' exercises were a major event in the life of the fraternal socialist states' armed forces. Complex problems of combat coordination and cooperation in conducting joint combat operations among formations and units of different branches of the armed services and categories of troops were worked out during them. These aims were fully achieved.

The allies armies' soldiers passed the responsible test in combat maturity with honor. Increased standards of operational tactical training of staff and of field, air and sea training of troops and naval forces were graphically displayed.

The whole course of the "Comradeship in Arms 80" exercises convincingly confirmed that the joint armed forces are fulfilling their historic mission with honor. True to their internationalist duty, they are reliably protecting the great revolutionary gains of the socialist countries' working people. "The Warsaw treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance," Comrade E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, said at a meeting between Potsdam working people and soldiers of the socialist countries' armies involved in the "Comradeship in Arms 80" exercises, "has proved itself for over 25 years to be an indivisible class and combat alliance of socialist armed forces rallied round the Soviet Army, as a reliable stronghold of peace and security for our peoples."

The inviolable foundation of the brotherhood in arms among the allied armies' soldiers is their common Marxist-Leninist world outlook, fidelity to the principles of proletarian internationalism and socialist patriotism, unity of aims and common socioeconomic, economic and state system, their indivisible bond with the peoples of their own countries and the whole socialist community, and the leadership of communist and socialist parties. Under this proven leadership the combat brotherhood which unites the soldiers of the socialist community states armed forces in a single combat family is growing stronger day by day.

The "Comradeship in Arms 80" exercise helped further strengthen combat cooperation between the fraternal armies and fostered proletarian internationalism and friendship among Joint Armed Forces soldiers. In the results achieved during the exercises, the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries' defense alliance and the fraternal armies' readiness vigilantly to guard real socialism's achievements against all intrigues by the forces of imperialism and reaction have found expression. The high appraisals received by units of all the fraternal armies which took part in the exercises convincingly testify to this. Special praise was won by the subunits and units commanded by Lt Col W. Warchalowski of the Polish Army, Col A. Koltsev of the Soviet Army, Lt. Col (Y. Vekerle) of the Hungarian People's Army and many others.

As always and everywhere, the tone was set in the exercises by the communists. They were emulated by all soldiers. During the exercises the name of Lt Col (B. Leze), pilot first class of the GDR National People's Army, became widely known. For 13 years he has led the party organization of his air force squadron. The men of his unit see him as a model internationalist soldier, selflessly devoted to the ideals of Marxism-Leninism, a skilled methodologist and teacher and a pioneer of socialist competition. It is precisely such people, whatever their service position and whatever their rank, who can lead all their men behind them and on whom commanders and political workers rely in the struggle to fulfill the complex and responsible tasks which the socialist community states' armed forces.

During the "Comradeship in Arms 80" exercises yet another characteristic feature of the fraternal armies' soldiers was clearly revealed--their indissoluble bond with the people. At the celebration rallies, meetings with working people of GDR industrial and agricultural enterprises, friendly conversations with local inhabitants during short respites, at the parade in Magdeburg--everywhere an atmosphere prevailed of friendship, solidarity, and unity of interests and aims between the GDR population and the fraternal armies' soldiers. As one flesh with the people, the men, NCOs and officers of the Joint Armed Forces represented to the whole world reliable and staunch defenders of the working people's interests and gains.

Consciousness of the lofty mission entrusted to them marked all participants in the exercise. Bearing in mind the aggressive nature of imperialism and knowing that the United States and also the other NATO bloc members have conceived the idea of upsetting the military balance which has taken shape in the world in their own favor and to the detriment of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, the fraternal armies' soldiers demonstrated once again their firm determination to strengthen even further the Warsaw Pact states' defense capability, so as to foil imperialism's plans for achieving military superiority and exercising world diktat. It would be apposite for those whose actions have caused a serious cooling in the international political climate recently to bear this in mind.

"While the NATO bloc exists," the Warsaw Pact member states declaration adopted at the Political Consultative Committee jubilee meeting in the capital of People's Poland noted, "and while it continues to build up its military potential in an attempt to achieve military superiority, the Warsaw Pact member states will take all the necessary steps to keep their defense capability at the required level." The exercise "Comradeship in Arms 80" has shown once more that the socialist community states' collective efforts in the defense sphere are producing the necessary results. The community countries' sacred borders are reliably defended. They are guarded by brother soldiers boundlessly devoted to the cause of socialism and communism.

COMMUNIQUE ON CONCLUSION OF 'COMRADESHIP IN ARMS 80' MANEUVERS

For the text of the communique issued on the conclusion of the Warsaw Pact "Comradeship in Arms 80" maneuvers, published in East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, see the Intrabloc Affairs section of the 23 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD191720 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1015 GMT 19 Sep 80

["International Situation--Questions and Answers" program, presented by Valeriy Kosovan, with international affairs journalist Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin]

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] Greetings, respected comrades.

The UN General Assembly session has opened in New York. One hundred twenty-five questions have been placed on the tentative agenda. However, at the center of the assembly's attention will inevitably be the questions of ending the arms race and of disarmament. These are the most urgent problems of our time and demand an immediate solution, (Aleksandr Ivanovich Shcherbin) distinguished cultural worker of the Ukrainian SSR from the village of Kamenka, Nikolayev Oblast, writes. This theme is also touched upon in the letters from (Reyma Nikolayevna Balatskaya) from the village of Pokrovka, Ocharkov Rayon, (Sergey Petrovich Zaprudnyy) from Moscow and many of our other listeners.

The maintenance of tension has a harmful effect on current international affairs. Tension deepends distrust. Distrust aggravates the arms race. Experts have calculated that last year military expenditures consumed $460 billion and will consume $500 billion this year. In the 1980's military allocations will jump to $600 billion if the present tendencies continue.

What are these tendencies? The rate of increase in military expenditure in the West exceeds even the rate of inflation. The development of new types of weapons requires eight times the amount of resources that are allocated to seeking solutions for such important problems as energy. And if urgent measures are not taken, the escalation of the arms race might become difficult to reverse and in the worse case may even become irreversible. In order to avoid such a course of events the efforts of all states are needed.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have put forward for discussion by the participants of the session a number of important initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race. It is now up to the West to reply. However, we already have a great deal of evidence that the United States, the major power of the capitalist world, has adopted a course of stepping up the arms race. The United States has considerably increased its military expenditures; it is creating such weapons systems as the MX, Trident and cruise missiles. It has announced a new nuclear strategy, known as Directive No 59. Even from a cursory reading of it, it is clear that there are increasingly dangerous tendencies in Washington's aggressive military-political aspirations.

We have asked Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, journalist on international affairs, to analyze the present situation. Over to you, Oleg Nikolayevich.

Disarmament Issues

[Anichkin] Yes, the evidence is indisputable. You are right that averting a further arms race is extremely important, especially when the world is faced with an alternative. Either events will develop along the path of an increasing arms race or commonsense will prevail and mutually acceptable solutions will be found. It will be unforgiveable if the opportunity for achieving understanding is missed. It is very important to remember that the arms race has never been a means by which to strengthen anyone's security. On the contrary, and this is shown by the fact of history, the arms race has undermined security and put the world on the brink of war.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, why is it precisely now that special stress is being laid on the need to hold talks on various aspects of disarmament and the importance of reaching agreement on curbing armaments?

We have been asked this question by (Andrey Zakharovich Kudryavtsev) from Murmansk.

[Anichkin] The need to make treaties and agreements is noted not only today, but has always existed. I have already answered your question in part. It is made necessary among other things by the present international situation. Talks on disamament, as you know, are slow in reaching understanding and as a result, a situation might arise in which it will become difficult and perhaps even impossible to draft an agreement in order to curb the arms race.

The Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community are ready to begin discussing and solving the problems of disarmament without delay. This is shown by the extensive program which was put forward in May of this year at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty countries. This is also shown by the Soviet Union's recent new proposals on talks on the questions concerning medium-range nuclear missiles.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, I think it would be appropriate to recall the essence of these proposals. But first it would like to ask you to reply to a letter from (Vadim Nikolayevich Yakovlev) from Minsk in which the writer touches upon their early history.

[Anichkin] As you well know, at the end of last year the North Atlantic bloc, clearly under pressure from the United States, made the decision to produce and deploy in Western Europe medium-range missiles in addition to the U.S. forward-based nuclear weapons already existing there. Before this the USSR had proposed the holding of talks on the question of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and at the same time expressed its readiness to reduce the number of its weapons in the category if additional U.S. medium-range weapons were not deployed in Western Europe. Talks on this type of weapon would have been possible within the framework of the third state of SALT but were blocked since the United States postponed indefinitely the ratification of the SALT II treaty and at the same time implemented plans for the production of new missiles for deployment in Western Europe.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, in addition they are putting forward a new nuclear war strategy which might be intended for the European theater.

[Anichkin] Quite right. However, back to our proposals. Our proposals envisage talks at which there could be discussion, simultaneously and also in logical order, of questions concerning both medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and the already existing U.S. forward-based nuclear weapons. These talks could be started without waiting for the ratification of the SALT II treaty, but any understandings that might be reached at them would be implemented after the coming into force of that treaty.

The USSR proposed a reasonable and constructive way out of the present situation, in which the world is returning to the cold war and to an upsetting of the balance of forces. With the existence of forward-based weapons, the new U.S. medium-range missiles completely destroy the balance of forces in Europe to the benefit of the United States. These missiles deployed in Western Europe become in essence strategic weapons in so far as they can reach the territory of the Soviet Union while the Soviet medium-range missiles cannot reach American territory.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, as far as one can judge from reports from the United States, the U.S. side is either not prepared or does not wish to discuss at these talks its forward-based weapons and considers this question out of order. Is this true? This is asked by (Vladimir Yakovlevich Petrov) from Sakhalinsk Kray.

[Anichkin] In my opinion, the correctness of the question of the linkage of medium-range weapons and U.S. forward-based weapons in the discussion cannot arouse any doubts. It is determined by the actual state of affairs and the necessity of observing the principle of equality and equal security of the sides, bearing in mind the general military-strategic balance between the USSR and the United States. In Europe and near to it there already exists a large quantity of U.S. nuclear weapons aimed at the USSR. These are land-based and ship-based aircraft and U.S. missile-carrying submarines put at the disposal of the NATO European Command. The deployment on West European territory of some 600 additional medium-range missiles obviously gives an advantage to the United States and destroys the balance of forces in Europe.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, judging from everything, many West European countries are coming out in favor of holding talks on medium-range missiles. Surely the United States cannot disregard these interests. This question is asked by (Fedor Afansiyevich Ryabov) from the Moscow area.

[Anichkin] The West European countries are naturally sounding the alarm about this. In the event of a conflict they might become the targets in the nuclear crossfire, if one may express it thus, and in essence they will become hostages of the U.S. nuclear policy.

In the light of the new Presidential Directive No 59, nuclear war, in the American version, is now being regarded not as one of the scenarios but as a real plan, as a real doctrine. As you see a sad fate has been prepared for the Europeans. While it is not too late, it is essential that there be no delay in seeking a solution to the problem of limiting nuclear weapons in Europe through negotiations, taking account of the principles of equality and equal security. The Soviet proposals are a real basis for this. These talks concern the interests of the West no less than those of the East.

[Kosovan] Thank you, Oleg Nikolayevich. (Leonid Vasilyevich Yefremov) of Kashin in Kalinin Oblast asks us to discuss in more detail the results of the third session of the National People's Congress. This question also interests (Nikolay Vadimovich Shostakov) of Leningrad, (Mikhail Petrovich Kudryavtsev) of Makhachkala, and other listeners.

## PRC National People's Congress

A central place in the sessions' work was taken, according to press reports, by economic and financial problems. Therefore it would appear that we ought to dwell on them in more detail. The plan indicators for 1981 are quite modest: a 4 percent rise in output of agricultural produce, 6 percent in industry, 8 percent in light industry. This is less than in previous years. Furthermore, one must take into account that the value of each percent is not that much anyway. The Chinese economy has still not fully recovered from the consequences of the Cultural Revolution and other Mao Zedong experiments, which led to an acute fall in the levels of production in industry and agriculture. Coal and oil extraction and the production of steel, tractors and motor vehicles will be either frozen, or even actually reduced. The French paper LE MONDE wrote in this connection that the Chinese economy is entering the new decade with brakes fully applied. Among the factors causing the brakes to be applied is, obviously, the helplessness of the leadership in matters of finance and economic planning. The budget deficit in 1979 was 17 billion yuan.

The economic difficulties of the country, which has spent vast amounts on military purposes, are made worse by miscalculations in economic policy. In the 30 years of the PRC's existence, said Hua Guofeng, chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, as the session, only one 5-year plan, the first one, was correctly formulated. In his words, since 1966, there have been no plans at all, only rough drafts. Now the Chinese leaders are trying to carry through what they call reform in the management of economy, to create some sort of new economic model to combine market regulation with state planning and small and medium-sized private enterprises with the state sector. Such forms of economic activity as expansion of the rights of individual enterprises are being introduced, along with the creation of incentive funds and a reduction in the number of planning indicators decreed from above. At the same time, the doors are being opened wider than ever to foreign capital. A law was adopted at the session to create favorable conditions for the activities of foreign monopolies.

In my opinion, it is too early yet to give any assessment of this economic course, which has Deng Xiaoping among its creators, and also Zhao Ziyang. But already, many are discontented with these innovations. On the one hand, quite a few officials in the party and economic apparatus continue to look on material incentives as revisionism, and on the independence of enterprises as an encroachment on their personal standing and influence. Quite a few people are expressing concern about the possible undermining of the existing economic structure. They declare that the adjustment period is clearly dragging on, but no noticeable improvements in the life of the Chinese people are taking place. Apart from this, there are outbursts of discontent from people who see signs of a revival of capitalism.

The coming into power of the military in Turkey can hardly be considered surprising, writes (Matvey Ivanovich Kruglov) of Barnaul. As far as I know, the military long ago warned the leaders of the main political parties that the army would take over the rule of the country if the civilian government failed to achieve real results in the struggle against political disorders, and the worst aspect of them, terrorism.

Esteemed (Matvey Ivanovich), it should be said that the reasons for this sickness which has appeared in Turkish society do not, of course, lie on the surface. This sickness was, brought about by profound economic difficulties and failure to solve persistent social problems. Although in the sixties and seventies certain results were achieved in the economic field, the influence of the worldwide capitalist crisis proved stronger, particularly in recent times, when the dependence of the weak Turkish economy on the transnational corporations, striving to put the burden of economic upheavals onto the junior partners of the industrial West, has increased. Furthermore, they are even making profits out of the current difficulties. Inflation and unemployment have afflicted Turkey in a particularly painful way, the more so since many Turkish working people have now been forced to return from Western countries, where they had gone fairly recently to make a living. Nor does the recently worked out Western aid program help matters. Superficially it seems to pursue only one aim, to keep Turkey in NATO. Is it surprising that in these conditions, social tension has sharply increased? It has manifested itself in the form of terrorism, both by the ultraleft and particularly the ultraright, and has been carried out especially by the nationalist movement party of Colonel Turkes. According to reports from Ankara, he has now been arrested by the army authorities. The Paris paper LE MONDE, however, does not exclude the possibility that the army leadership might act not only against terrorism but also against neutralist and populist views, such as are held, in particular, by certain young officers.

According to L'HUMANITE, 18 September, the members of the national security council, who had provisionally undertaken the function of the country's supreme legislative organ, took the oath of allegiance to the nation. They assured the people that in their activities, they would unswervingly follow the behest of the founder of the Turkish Republic, Ataturk: peace in the country, peace throughout the world. Let us recall again that General Evren is chairman of the national security council and head of the Turkish state. The media report from Turkey that in the next few days, the composition of the cabinet, to work under the supervision of the military administration, will be announced. On the whole, the situation in Turkey is calm.

PRAVDA REVIEWS UNGA SESSION, WORLD ECONOMIC ORDER, NEAR EAST

LD221251 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 80 p 4

[Pavel Demchenko, "International Review"]

[Text] The Supreme Goal

The 35th session of the UN General Assembly opened, as is customary, on the third Tuesday in September. At the first meeting the former British colony of Saint Vincent and Grenada, which has gained independence. was admitted to the organization. Thus, the international association now numbers 154 states.

The Soviet delegation is headed by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, who arrived in New York after talks with the Cuban leaders. The visit to the Island of Freedom coincided with a joyous event--the launching of the Soyuz-38 spacecraft with Soviet and Cuban cosmonauts on board. The space flight by the new international crew is new evidence of the friendship between the Soviet and Cuban peoples and the close cooperation and collaboration between fraternal socialist countries.

The United Nations, set up 35 years ago soon after the rout of Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism which had caused mankind infinite suffering, declared that its aim was to "save future generation forever from the calamities of war." In the present, seriously exacerbated international situation this aim appears particularly noble and topical. It is understandable, therefore, that problems relating to strengthening peace and the relaxation of tension, preventing a nuclear catastrophe and ending the arms race should occupy an important place among the 120 items on the agenda for the current General Assembly session. The initiative for discussing and adopting decisions on many of the most burning problems of the present day came from the Soviet Union.

The realistic proposals by the USSR and other socialist community states talk primarily of prohibiting the creation of new types and systems of mass destruction weapons, concluding a treaty on a total ban on nuclear weapons tests and adopting specific measures on nuclear nonproliferation, in particular elaborating an international convention on strengthening security guarantees for nonnuclear states and also an agreement on the nondeployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of states where there are none at the moment. Many elements of this broad program are incorporated in the draft declaration on proclaiming the eighties to the second decade of disarmament.

The Soviet Union submitted for examination by the General Assembly session the question "on the states' historical responsibility for preserving the earth's natural environment for present and future generations." The draft resolution urges all countries to take the necessary measures to conserve nature and promote international cooperation in this sphere.

According to foreign press reports the delegations arriving in New York showed great interest in the Soviet Union's recent proposal on starting talks on medium range nuclear missiles in Europe simultaneously and in organic conjunction with American forward-based nuclear facilities in Western Europe.

Naturally, the General Assembly session participants will devote a great deal of attention to the so-called hotspots of the world--the Near East, Southeast Asia and southern Africa--areas where the atmosphere is extremely tense and where there are frequent military flareups and bloodshed. A group of states, including the Socialist Republic of Vietnam proposed that the session discuss "the question of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia."

It is time the legitimate representatives of People's Kampuchea were given the chance to take their proper place in the United Nations, a place still occupied by the Pol Pot "delegation." Everyone seems to know that there is no longer a Pol Pot regime in Kampuchea and never will be. Nevertheless, the imperialist states, headed by the United States, are adopting a stance which contradicts this international reality. Obviously under pressure from public opinion Washington verbally condemns the terror of the Pol Pot authorities during their bloody rule but then states that it "will support the extension of their mandate at the United Nations." The U.S. State Department justifies this absolutely contradictory stance by saying that by voting against the Pol Pot's men or even abstaining "the United States could give the impression that it supports the current regime in Kampuchea." And this Washington, acting in concert with Beijing on this matter, does not want at all.

This example alone graphically demonstrates that the adoption of resolutions at the General Assembly promises to be no easy matter. Of course, political struggle in the international arena between the forces of socialism and imperialism,the supporters of peace and champions of the arms race and aggression has taken place before. Even during detente's best period every step forward was hard. And now that thunderclouds are gathered on the international horizon this struggle is considerably more difficult. And maybe to a greater degree than before this fact demands that politicians display restraint and realism and places an even greater responsibility on the United Nations for improving the world situation.

Speaking in Alma-Ata recently, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said: "The socialist states' policy is in keeping with the fundamental interests of all peoples and is approved by millions of people all over the world. And I can definitely say that we will continue to pursue this policy--consistently and unswervingly."

Why Millions of People Are Starving

The acute contradictions that exist in the modern world were graphically manifested during the UN General Assembly special session on economic affairs which closed before the current regular session began. During the discussions there was sharp condemnation of the policy of diktat and blackmail pursued by the imperialist states vis-a-vis the developing countries and the predatory role of the multinational corporations. An absolute majority of participants talked of the need to establish an order which would eliminate discrimination against young independent states and at the same time take into account the interests of all the peoples. But the United States, Britain, the FRG and a number of other states blocked the adoption of a document in keeping with these demands. As Indian delegate B. Mishra stated, "the West is primarily interested in hanging on to its positions and privileges, not in implementing transformations in the sphere of economic relations.

What is this all about, basically? To give a more graphic reply to this question let us first compare two groups of figures.

According to data from the UN food and agriculture organization, the total volume of food currently produced in the world is double, in calorie and protein content terms, the requisite level of world per capital consumption. Nevertheless, a vast number of people, mainly in developing countries, are starving. And according to food and agriculture organization statistics this number is rising rapidly, not falling. In 1969-1971 it was 360 million and in 1974-1976 it was 420 million. Now there are almost twice as many people without food. Just think: Between one-fifth and one-fourth of all mankind eats far less than the permissible norm! That is why 30-40 million people die every year. The situation is particularly tragic in a number of tropical African and Southeast and Asian countries.

But now let us turn to another group of figures, to military spending, which is also rising rapidly. According to a group of British scientists, military spending in the world totaled $460 billion last year, and this year it looks likely to reach $500 billion. All records, as has already become a dangerous tradition, are being broken by the United States.

And so, on the one hand there are the truly astronomic sums being spent on the arms race, and on the other millions of people living in poverty and starving to death, chiefly in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

In the bourgeois press it is frequently possible to encounter attempts by article writers to blame all or almost all the developing countries' troubles on their rapid population growth and on the weakness of their economic development. Of course, these factors do play a certain role. However, it must not be forgotten that this very backwardness is the direct result of the era of colonial rule and of imperialism's continued plundering of its former colonies and its desire to preserve the subordinate nature of young states' economies. The gap between the low level of prices for many types of export raw materials, particularly agricultural materials, and the rapidly rising cost of equipment and other industrial products imported by developing countries still exists and is even increasing. Multinational corporations make huge profits out of Asian, African and Latin American countries and at the same time retard the development of a healthy national economy there.

Recently another pernicious trend has clearly manifested itself--the United States has been involving a number of developing countries in its military adventures, which inevitably imposes additional burdens and expense on them. The aggressive policies of certain U.S. allies--Israel and the Republic of South Africa, for example--lead to the same consequences.

It should be said that the imperialist policy aimed at kindling border conflicts and intertribal discord and inspiring coups d'etat costs the peoples dearly and diverts them from creative ends. If we add to this a number of other factors--above all, the effect on developing countries of disorder in the capitalist economy--it will become clear why the majority of them are now simply in a grave position.

A study conducted by the OECD has shown that from 1971 through 1979 the developing world's foreign debts (the oil-producing OPEC member states and a few other countries constitute an exception) increased from $87 billion to $391 billion. By the end of 1980 this figure will exceed $450 billion.

In short, debts are growing, imperialist monopolies are continuing their plundering, and the system of inequitable international economic relations is being preserved. It is to all this that the developing countries' representatives are opposed. The draft document on international development strategy, which will be submitted to the 35th UN General Assembly session, notes the existence of a close link between disarmament and development. [paragraph continues]

The resources freed as a result of implementing disarmament measures must be channeled into economic and social development and help to reduce the economic gap between developed and developing countries.

Let us recall that several years ago the Soviet Union submitted its own specific proposals on this issue to the United Nations. Our country has repeatedly declared that it supports the developing world's just struggle against the diktat of imperialist states in international economic relations and will continue to expand cooperation on the principles of equal rights and mutual advantage.

At a Dangerous Line

September 17 was the second anniversary of the appearance of the so-called Camp David agreements on the Near East. Signed by three countries--the United States, Egypt and Israel--these documents defined the "framework" for a settlement both of Egyptian-Israeli relations and of the Near East crisis as a whole. The dates when the "peace treaty" between Egypt and Israel would be signed and when "autonomy" would be granted to the Palestinians on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip, where more than 1.2 million people live, were precisely determined.

As many commentators had predicted, the scheduled deadlines passed. But it is not just a question of this, possibly formal, aspect. The chief thing is that the Camp David agreements, which were essentially a separate compact among the three countries behind the backs of the other parties to the Near East conflict, did not, nor could they, defuse the dangerously explosive situation in this part of the world. Moreover, the tension there has recently reached the highest pitch. Israel has celebrated the second anniversary of Camp David in its own fashion: Its aircraft and artillery shelled Palestinian camps and villages in southern Lebanon, and warships fired on coastal settlements near the cities of Tyre and Sidon (Sayda).

Albeit belatedly, the Egyptian-Israeli "peace" treaty was nonetheless concluded under strong pressure from President J. Carter. But Washington has proved incapable of forwarding the settlement of the Palestinian problem, which lies at the heart of the Near East problem, or of getting other Arab countries to subscribe to the "Camp David process." Almost all Arab countries, with the exception of Oman, have joined the front condemning Camp David and suspended diplomatic relations and political relations in general with Egypt. Talks on the question of autonomy for the population of the West Bank and Gaza have also proved quite fruitless.

However, it would be wrong to think that the Camp David compact has not yielded any results. They are in evidence. American imperialism, which helped President A. as-Sadat to regain a large part of the Sinai Peninsula occupied by Israel in 1967, has hitched Egypt to its war chariot in the Near East.

As for Israel, having secured its Egyptian rear and enlisted still greater American military, economic and political support, it has stepped up sallies against Lebanon and decided to embark on the official annexation of territories occupied in 1967. Such actions include the proclamation of Jerusalem, including its eastern, Arab sector, as the state capital, the building of more and more settlements on Palestinian lands and the attempt to make the Golan Heights, captured from Syria, part of Israel.

It is clear that the Camp David deal has not brought peace in the Near East any nearer. This region now stands at a dangerous line, beyond which a serious explosion is possible. Such a development of events can be avoided only by war of a comprehensive settlement of the protracted Near East crisis with regard to the legitimate interests of all the countries and peoples of the region, including the Palestinian Arabs.

GROMYKO HOLDS MEETINGS IN NEW YORK 22 SEPTEMBER

Meets With Waldheim

LD221634 Moscow TASS in English 1602 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 22 Sep, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, had a meeting today with Kurt Waldheim, secretary general of the United Nations Organization.

During the conversation the sides exchanged views on a number of international problems related to the work of the 35th session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Kurt Waldheim gave a luncheon in honour of the Soviet delegation.

Conversation with Czyrek

LD221651 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 22 Sep, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, received Jozef Czyrek, member of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic.

Discussed during the conversation were a number of international problems, including questions related to the work of the 35th session of the United Nations General Assembly. The exchange of views confirmed the complete identity of views of the sides concerning the present development of events in the world arena and the need to adopt measures to improve the international situation.

The conversation passed in an atmosphere of comradely mutual understanding and cordiality.

SPEECHES BY MUSKIE, OTHERS AT UNGA SESSION REPORTED

LD222254 Moscow TASS in English 2240 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 22 Sep, TASS--TASS special correspondents Valentin Vasilets, Vladimir Matyash and Yuriy Romantsov report:

Today, general political discussion began at the 35th session of the U.N. General Assembly in which over 150 states will take part.

Opening the general debate, Brazil's Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro expressed a profound concern over the deterioration of the international situation. He spoke up for curbing the arms race, above all nuclear, for the prevention of the threat of a nuclear war. "The piling up of the nuclear arsenals," he said, "runs counter to the sincere desire of the overwhelming majority of mankind to live in peace. The speaker stressed the need for implementing the decisions of the special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament with a view to a substantial reduction in nuclear arsenals and achievement of a universal and complete disarmament under effective international control.

Speaking during the general debate, the U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie recognised that the responsibility of all states is "control and limitation of armaments." In his words, during the period of stepped up tensions in the world the attainment of the aim acquires a special importance because the uncurbed arms race would mar the prospects for the future of all mankind. The present U.S. administration, according to the U.S. secretary of state, regards the SALT II treaty's ratification to be of "cardinal importance" and considers it its duty to achieve a limitation of the tactical nuclear weapons within the framework of SALT III. It is also prepared for negotiations on other aspects of disarmament. Regarding the SALT II treaty, Edmund Muskie stressed, the U.S. President intends soon after the elections to hold consultations with the Senate leaders with a view to resolving the process of ratification as soon as possible.

Saying further that "peace is threatened by regional conflicts", the U.S. secretary of state at the same time kept silent as to the fact that it is precisely the United States that fans up these regional conflicts, above all in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf, building up broad military preparations in these regions and creating a "rapid deployment force" with police functions designed to suppress liberation movements. The United States has embarked on an unprecedented arms race, which is confirmed by the fact that in the fiscal year which begins soon the U.S. allocations for military purposes will amount to a record sum in the whole history of the country--171.5 billion dollars. A no small contribution to the arms race is being also made by U.S. partners in the aggressive North Atlantic bloc. It is precisely the Carter administration that has embarked upon an implementation of a broad programme of deploying the newest types of missile-nuclear weapons, including cruise missiles, MX systems, Trident submarines and many others and decided to deploy new systems of missile weapons in Western Europe, which is fraught with the most serious consequences for the cause of peace on this continent and in the whole world.

In his speech Edmund Muskie also expounded the well-known position of the U.S. administration on the so called "Afghan and Kampuchean questions".

He said that the first responsibility of the United States was allegedly to abstain from aggression although it is known that it is precisely the United States, in collusion with the forces of hegemonism, who is carrying out from Pakistan's territory an armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, infiltrating bandits trained and equipped by the CIA into Afghanistan thus preventing a peaceful political settlement in the area.

Statements by the U.S. secretary of state with regard to Kampuchea have confirmed Washington's intention to provoke in the interests of Beijing, tension in South East Asia and to continue interference in the internal affairs of the Kampuchean people.

Edmund Muskie had high praises for the separate Camp David deal, which as is known is a treachery with regard to the Arab peoples, encourages the Israeli aggressor and disrupts a genuine settlement in the Middle East.

Spain's Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez Llorca said in his speech that the upcoming Madrid meeting of the states participants in the all European meeting will provide them with a good opportunity to strengthen the confidence and make new steps along the path of dialogue, cooperation and improvement of mutual understanding between East and West. A strengthening of the process of detente, the minister said, constitutes a necessary condition for overcoming the difficulties that have now arisen in the international relations.

TASHKENT CONFERENCE MESSAGE TO WORLD MUSLIMS

NC201441 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text of message issued by the Tashkent Islamic Conference to Muslims throughout the world]

[Text] We, the participants in the Islamic Conference which was devoted to the commencement of the 15th century of the Hegira and which was held from 9 to 12 September 1980 in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbek SSR under the slogan "the 15th century of the Hegira should be a century of peace and friendship among nations," send our fraternal and heartfelt congratulations to Muslims throughout the world. We sincerely hope that all Muslims will observe this important occasion and thus express, once again, their faithfulness to the ideals of the Muslims, social justice, the consolidation of the bases of universal peace and cooperation for the sake of progress and development.

The 14th century of the Hegira was a century of great changes and, with the grace of God, resulted in the freedom of many nations from the bloody yoke of imperialism and colonialism. At the same time, incidents during the past century, and especially in the second half, clearly showed American imperialism to be the biggest enemy of Muslim nations, of peace, and of social development and progress. It is American imperialism which pitilessly exploits the people of developing countries and is the arch enemy of the independent progress of Islamic countries.

American imperialism does not refrain from any act in order to impose its diktat on other countries and nations. In order to achieve this, it has set up hundreds of military bases throughout the world, is forming aggressive military pacts in various parts of the world, impudently intervenes in the domestic affairs of other countries and instigates humanity to a missile and nuclear war. American imperialism has set up new types of deadly weapons in Western Europe and shamelessly speaks of a limited nuclear war.

The criminal acts of American imperialism have been intensified, especially recently. American imperialist circles, in cooperation with the Zionist leadership, As-Sadat--the traitor of Arab people--, the Chinese hegemonists and other enemies of peace and friendship of nations, are greatly increasing the tension in the Near and Middle East, the Persian Gulf region and Southeast Asia, and are trying to spread the seeds of discord and enmity among nations and create a rift in the Islamic world, thus weakening the unity and solidarity of Muslims.

We, the participants in the Islamic Conference, declare that, according to the teachings of Islam, such a policy is the manifestation of fiendish forces of evil and injustice and bears the danger of the destruction of humanity in the world.

We express our anger and wrath on and abrogate all the detailed and separate agreements concluded on the Near East issue and, above all, the anti-Arab and anti-Islamic collusion between Israel and Egypt concluded under American supervision in Camp David.

We decisively condemn Zionist (?terrorism) and the policy of the forceful ousting of Arab Palestinians from their birthplaces. We invite all the followers of Islam and all charitable people to support, more than ever, the just struggle of Arab nations against the sacrilege of Islamic religious monuments in Jerusalem, for the full withdrawal of the Israeli occupiers from all Arab territories, and for defending the rights of the Palestinian Arabs in creating an independent government headed by the PLO in their homeland.

We sincerely thank the Soviet Government for its constant support for the just struggles of the people of Arab countries and confirm the efforts which the Soviet Union exerts to insure universal and just peace in the Near East. We express our fervent hopes that the Soviet Union will use all its credibility and influence on the international scene in the future for a rapid solution of the Palestinian issue.

We call on the Muslims for closer cooperation than before with all peace-loving forces and invite them to help in organizing the world summit to discuss urgent problems of the present age, the continuation of international detente, disarmament, and the establishment of lasting peace on earth.

We invite the Muslim leaders, wherever in the world they may be, to tirelessly work to uncover the plots of American imperalism and of its lackies.

We invite the Muslims of the world to continue to support the struggles of the nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America for gaining the right of ownership of their national resources, and for the establishment of relations of new bases and equal and just economic relations in the world.

Now, more than ever before, the present world situation urges that Muslims unite with all peace-loving forces in their struggles against imperialism, colonialism, Zionist and racism. Only in this way can the evil forces be defeated and the 15th century of the Hegira be turned into a century of peace and friendship among people.

We believe that the more all charitable people, despite their political and religious ideas of their nationality and color, show solidarity in efforts toward peace, (?unity) and cooperation among nations, the stronger the basis of this vital issue will become.

We, the participants in the Tashkent Islamic Conference, with the grace of God Almighty, express our full belief and faith that the life of the prophet of the Muslims, Mohammad, will become a guiding light for the Muslims throughout the world in the 15th century of the Hegira, and the loftiest criterion for moral and ethical values, as well as a pattern for the upbringing of the young generation of Muslims.

We express our wishes for the peace, prosperity, progress and flourishing and welfare of the Muslims of the world in the new century of the Hegira.

Peace be unto you, oh believers, and may God's grace be upon you. Amen

KUWAITI DELEGATE COMMENTS ON TASHKENT ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

GF221948 Tashkent International Service in Persian 1600 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Interview with Yusef al-Seyyed al-Hashem al-'Orphani, head of a Kuwaiti religious school and a delegate to the Soviet Islamic Conference in Tashkent, no date given--recorded]

[Text] [Al-'Orphani] We are very happy to visit your country and want to know about Soviet Muslims and their heritage, customs and rights. We have very fine memories of your country. We visited a beautiful mosque, and all the people there looked happy. The organizers of the conference have provided us with excellent facilities.

[Question] What is your opinion of As-Sadat's policies?

[Answer] As-Sadat's policies are contrary to the interests of all countries. His actions are wrong and have separated him from the world. Islam has no role in his actions. His actions are against the interests of Arabs. He is acting on U.S. orders and is therefore a traitor to Muslims.

TITAN II WARHEAD FOUND NEAR EXPLOSION SITE

LD221246 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Summary] The nuclear warhead thrown from a silo during the Titan II explosion has been found some 200 metres from the site of the explosion. UPI reports that the Strategic Air Command has refused to give any information about the condition of the warhead.

"The local sheriff has told newsmen that he learned about the situation not from the military authorities but by monitoring their conversations over the radio. According to him, the military are conducting operations to prevent the leakage of radioactive substances and to take the warhead away. Earlier fears were expressed that the locality might be contaminated."

COMMENTATORS REPORT ON REAGAN-ANDERSON DEBATE

LD222107 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 22 Sep 80

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Y. Osipovskiy and Y. Pyatko]

[Text] Television debates were held in the American city of Baltimore between two of the main contenders for the U.S. presidency, Ronald Reagan and John Anderson. UPI estimates that about 50 million American viewers followed them. Many representatives of the press, spectators and honorary guests gathered in the hall which was in festive garb for the occasion.

As is known, the President himself, who is the Democratic Party's candidate at the coming elections, refused to take part in the debates with the independent candidate, Anderson, in order, it is supposed, to avoid criticism. He spent the weekend fishing and watched the debates on television at his (?country) Camp David residence.

But criticism, and serious criticism too, was still directed at him by both Anderson and Reagan. They put the responsibility for the economic and political troubles now being experienced in the United States on the Democratic candidate and the White House administration.

And the best illustration of this is the broad dissatisfaction of the people of Baltimore, with its thousands-strong army of unemployed, about the policy of the present administration.

The press in the United States is now publishing the results of numerous public opinion polls, the purpose of which is to determine the main contenders' chances of victory at the coming elections. Here are the results of one of them, which in our opinion deserves attention. It was conducted by the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT magazine among members of the American Congress. As is known, the Democrats have a majority in Congress. The journal asked the 535 members of the House of Representatives and Senate the question. Which of the candidates would win if the election were held today? More than 60 percent preferred Reagan and only 31 percent favored Carter.

GUS HALL SPEECH ATTACKS WESTERN STANCES ON POLAND

LD221455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Communists' Position: G. Hall's Speech"]

[Text] New York, 18 Sep--Gus Hall, general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, has delivered a speech at a public meeting Organized by the Communist Party's theoretical organ POLITICAL AFFAIRS, in which he dwelt on the events in Poland and on Washington's reaction to them.

The events in Poland, he said, must be viewed in the context of the attempts by the United States and international capitalism to warm their hands on them. All antisocialist forces in the United States and throughout the world have focused their attention on them. These reactionary circles resort to any tactics, any lies or slander.

We display an interest in the events in Poland for quite contrary reasons. On the basis of the truth and immutable facts we can firmly state that it is not the socialist system at all that is to blame for them, G. Hall declared.

There is no unemployment in Poland. The Constitution guarantees for every citizen the right to work and the trade of his own choice; he does not know the fear of being unemployed. In Poland there is equal pay for equal work, and equality of opportunity is guaranteed. This is a result of the establishment of the socialist system. Every Polish citizen has the right to an old-age and disability pension, for which the government shows total concern. In addition, all Polish citizens have the right to housing, and the rental for an apartment does not exceed 5 percent of their income. There is no hunger or poverty, nor are there slums there.

All these gains were made possible despite the fact that Poland was almost totally destroyed during World War II. When the Nazi hordes were routed by Soviet troops, Polish industry, cities, villages, hospitals, schools and agriculture were devastated and the country lay in ruins.

Present-day Poland has left behind the majority of the world's capitalist states in terms of production and general living standards. In Poland there is no private ownership of the means of production, and class contradictions are absent.

All this is not to the liking of antisocialist forces outside Poland. These include, above all, the U.S. CIA and reactionary circles in certain other capitalist countries, particularly those entrenched in West Germany.

These circles have long been cherishing plans for the "destabilization" of socialism and trying to divert individual states from the path of socialist development and to cut them off from the socialist community. They are not ceasing their subversive activity either against Poland or against other socialist countries. Such activity will not only continue but also increase.

It is hard even to compare the rights of trade unions in socialist states, the CPUSA leader continued, with the rights of these organizations in capitalist countries for the simple reason that American workers, for example, cannot even dream of such all-embracing rights. They cannot even conceive of their rights being guaranteed by law.

Workers in the United States wage a struggle against the monopolies for every meager increase to their wages and every improvement in their work conditions. The rights of American workers are restricted and suppressed in accordance with such antilabor union laws as the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin acts, as well as by means of a multitude of reactionary ruses and artificial obstacles.

In this connection the verbiage of Carter and Reagan, as well as of the reactionary leadership of a number of labor unions, about "support for the Polish workers" is nothing but the height of hypocrisy. They have never sided with the working class in the United States or any other capitalist country.

These antisocialist forces try to surround their true motives with the hypocritical rhetoric of "concern for human and trade union rights." It is significant that even these double-dyed reactionaries deem it necessary to disguise their subversive aims. [paragraph continues]

AFL-CIO President L. Kirkland, who campaigned for the creation of a so-called "Polish Workers' Aid Fund," has essentially admitted that undisguised antisocialist attacks will not elicit a response from the Polish working people, and he expatiated on his imaginary adherence to the ideals of "humanism."

If this is so, why then do the AFL-CIO leaders not come out sincerely on the workers' side in capitalist countries, including the United States? Why do they not stand up for workers in South Africa and Chile or for American workers, who are waging a daily struggle and are deprived of such "funds"? Since when has Kirkland, an ardent champion of increased military spending, arms production and the achievement of military superiority over the Soviet Union, become a herald of "peace, detente and normal, constructive relations among peoples"?

The truth, whatever words are used to hide it, is that monopoly capital and its puppets in the labor unions' ranks resort to any pretext to cast aspersions on Poland's socio-economic system and on its society's political and social base, G. Hall declared.

Whatever efforts might be made by counterrevolutionary forces outside Poland, they should be well aware that the events taking place there are of a strictly internal nature and that the socialist society and the Polish working class have at their disposal everything they need to resolve their own internal problems--the means, the might and the structure.

This is why capitalist ideologues are in vain sounding the alarm in the backyards of corporations in the belief that Poland's working people can be made to turn from the socialist path. They are mistaken in this, for nothing will make a state which has chosen the socialist path of development abandon its ideals, G. Hall emphasized.

PRAVDA SCORNS PRACTICE EVACUATION OF WASHINGTON LEADERSHIP

LD230929 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 80 p 5

[S. Vishnevskiy "Rejoinder": "'Evacuation Games'"]

[Text] Only several days later did American reporters learn that leading state officials were evacuated recently from Washington. A helicopter hurriedly took off from the lawn in front of the White House, taking President J. Carter to a special shelter. Pentagon chiefs flew like bullets from the five-sided building on the Potomac and dashed at breakneck speed to roaring helicopters. The leaders of certain other government departments rapidly leaped from their seats and hurried to the exits. Certain legislators' offices on Capitol Hill emptied in an instant. At first dumbfounded aides and secretaries could not understand where there bosses were running to and why. Who was chasing them?

As has now come to light, the panic was created artificially. No threat hung over the U.S. capital. The Washington leaders had simply gotten it into their heads to hold training "evacuation games" in case of nuclear war, as provided for in the recent Presidential Directive 59.

The timing was not accidental. During the election campaign the Democratic and Republican candidates are vying with each other in fanning militarist hysteria. The Democrats' leaders evidently decided that an ostentatious evacuation of the Washington leadership would have a far greater effect on voters than a rending of the air with martial speeches.

But, as often happens in Washington, the war hysteria demonstration was conducted very clumsily. They "saved" only the cream of the capital's society, notably the leadership of the military-industrial complex. Only selected senators and congressmen were evacuated from Capitol Hill. "Hawks" soared into the sky, while "doves" were left on the ground. Moderate legislators learned with indignation that they had been written off.

To say nothing of ordinary Washington residents. It only remained for them to watch the helicopters flying off in different directions. [paragraph continues]

The "evacuation games" have convincingly shown what concern the U.S. administration has for the American people's security. The bosses who cooked up the atomic mess go off to shelters, while everyone else can go to hell.

The games really did produce a strong impression on America's thinking citizens, but not at all the impression on which the organizers of the inflammatory venture were counting.

'SOBER' LEGISLATORS CITED ON PENTAGON NERVE GAS 'VENTURE'

LD221407 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Sep 80 p 3

[TASS correspondent report: "The Pentagon's Dangerous Venture"]

[Text] Washington, 15 September--The American public, many press organs and political figures are expressing deep concern in connection with the U.S. administration's decision to begin extensive preparation for chemical and bacteriological warfare. The New York TIMES considers as a "major step in this direction" the vote taken in the U.S. Congress House of Representatives on multimillion appropriations for building a plant for producing so-called binary nerve gases in Arkansas. The paper points out that, in total, the program for extending the chemical warfare arsenals will cost American taxpayers $2-4 billion.

A decision to allocate just such a sum for these purposes has also been adopted by the Senate Armed Services Committee, which is rightly considered here as the main "pusher" of Pentagon interests in Congress. The Washington POST reports that Senator H. Jackson, the well-known military and industrial complex, strove the most zealously for the allocation of resources for building the lethal plant in Arkansas.

The voices of a number of sover-minded legislators who have been trying to prove the danger and senselessness of the U.S. military leadership's new venture were swamped by the militarist intoxication. The press cites the statement by Congressman D. Edwards (Democrat from California) who expressed deep concern that the program for creating binary gases "undermines the progress achieved in the talks whose aim is to achieve a ban on the production and stockpiling of lethal types of chemical weapons."

Congressman R. Ottinger rejected as completely unfounded the allegations that the United States is embarking on this road "in response" to the alleged production of chemical weapons by the Soviet Union. "Even our experts in this field are convinced that the USSR is observing the moratorium on production of this type of mass destruction weapons," the congressman said.

STEPANOV SEES PERILS FOR PEACE FROM PERRY VISIT

LD221013 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by A. Stepanov: "'We Are Playing at Chinese Roulette'"]

[Text] A delegation--one of the biggest in the not especially long history of American-Chinese military contacts--has been in Beijing for several days. It is headed by William Perry, under secretary of defense for research and engineering. Before leaving for China he was quite clear about the purpose of his visit: "We intend to assess China's ability to use American technology."

What technology does he mean? Technology which, for camouflage purposes, bears the unintelligible label "dual purpose." Put more simply, it is equipment which can be used for both civil and military purposes.

The doors of top-secret military premises were hurriedly opened for the American experts--premises which not all Chinese officials, even high-rankers, have access to. The American guests could not fail to be pleased at such hospitality, which has already borne fruit.

At a Beijing press conference W. Perry said that the Washington administration has given more than 400 companies export licenses for the sale of a number of items, such as radar, transport helicopters, precision instruments, semiconductors and computers. About 20 contracts have been approved for the supply of ancillary military equipment: trucks and other transport facilities. In exchange the Chinese side intends to sell strategic raw materials: titanium, vanadium and tamtalum. No wonder Washington sees this visit as "most significant"....

The delegation of over two dozen specialists from the U.S. Defense Department and State Department includes the following name--G. Dinneen. This gentlemen has the ostensibly unremarkable title assistant secretary of defense. What assistance does he give the leader of the American military department? Dinneen is in charge of strategic systems of command, communications and intelligence. He is also in charge of spy satellites.

Presumably Dinneen went to Beijing also for the purpose of monitoring the fulfillment of the unofficial secret agreement between the PRC and the United States. Under the terms of this treaty the United States sends electronic communications facilities and technical advisers to China. The Chinese are obliged to hand over to the United States the intelligence data they obtain, on the Soviet Union, of course. According to the Indian weekly NEW WAVE, another topic to be discussed at the current talks is the organization of two tracking stations on PRC territory. They are to be used for military intelligence purposes against the USSR and India.

Thus, further steps are being taken in the sphere of military rapprochement between Washington and Beijing. Ray Cline of the Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Studies once commented on this process, saying: "We are playing at Chinese roulette."

"China card," "Chinese roulette".... The analogy between games of chance and a policy with potentially serious consequences can be further extended. We all remember well the events of winter 1979 when the Chinese Army tried, albeit unsuccessfully, to use force against another state. When recalling this one is bound to observe: American attempts to contribute to the reequipping of the army of a state which pursues a blatantly expansionist policy endanger the cause of peace on the Asian Continent.

U.S. DEFENSE OFFICIAL MEETS WITH JAPANESE DEFENSE CHIEF

LD220852 Moscow TASS in English 0827 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Tokyo, 22 Sep, TASS--Robert Komer, U.S. under-secretary of defence, who is visiting in the Japanese islands, had a meeting with Jiji Omura, head of Japan's National Defence Agency, here today. During the meeting Robert Komer emphasized that the USA regards Japan as its main military ally in the Pacific Ocean area. In this connection he called for further strengthening Tokyo's military alliance with Washington and for an increase in the might of the Japanese army.

SOLOMENTSEV RECEIVES JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY PRESIDENT

LD192300 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSP Council of Ministers, today received Akagi, eminent political and public figure of Japan and president of the Japan-USSR Friendship Society who is in our country at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies. There was an exchange of opinions on a number of topical issues. It was stressed that the improvement of Japanese-Soviet relations would meet the interests of the peoples of the two countries and the consolidation of peace and security in the Far East.

JAPAN SUFFERS FROM TRADE SANCTIONS AGAINST USSR

LD220949 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent Yu. Bandura report: "'Sanctions' Imposed"]

[Text] Tokyo--To my question: "How are things?" Mr K., president of a trade company which for many years has conducted business operations with the Soviet Union, shakes his head sadly. It is not hard to understand him: many months of negotiations on the delivery of a major consignment of sets of equipment to the USSR have been left hanging in the air. Practically everything was agreed and it only remained to sign the contract and begin to fulfill it, but that was not possible. The obstacle to the implementation of the contract--and, moreover, many other operations--was the position of certain Japanese official departments which have adopted Washington's absurd demand for guidance and execution. The true victims of these "sanctions" are hundreds of Japanese industrial enterprises.

An official at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry whom I asked for explanations spreads his hands: "What do you mean, what sanctions?" But businessmen I spoke with assert unanimously: "Today any major contract can only be implemented with state credit support. But when we ask for such support in connection with deals with the USSR we are invariably refused in view of the international situation."

In this case what is meant by the "international situation" is Washington's demand that Japan curtail economic relations with the Soviet Union. And although the ministry denies the existence of sanctions, the facts indicate the contrary. Japan--a natural and traditional partner of the Soviet Union in economic exchange--has virtually frozen its exports to the USSR. Frozen--there is no other word for it. The more so as on their own assurances Japan's businessmen still have an interest in economic exchange with the USSR. Nor have Soviet foreign trade organizations lost their interest in mutually advantageous operations with their Japanese partners.

In the years of the Soviet Union's existence the West has more than once tested the strength of the socialist system's vitality by all kinds of "sanctions." But reaction has never been able to confirm the effectiveness of a "tough line" against the USSR. The initiators of this line and its supporters have been proved bankrupt in every way.

The present set of "sanctions" is also knowingly doomed to fruitlessness, as is confirmed best of all by data on the successful course of fulfillment of the USSR's plans for the development of the national economy.

Of course, the shortsighted policy of "economic repressions" damages the overall state of international relations and undermines the foundations of trust in interstate ties. It acts as a brake on the path of the objective process of deepening economic ties. Finally, it is frankly contrary to the interests of Japanese business circles which take part in economic exchange with the Soviet Union.

According to the assessments of local experts, the zealous following of orders from Washington has led to a situation where Japanese industrial and trade companies have found themselves faced with the threat of losing deals with USSR foreign trade organizations to the extent of a huge sum--more than $1 billion. The implementation of these deals would certainly go some way to promoting the stabilization of the economic situation in the country. Meanwhile its economic situation, as well as the state of the foreign markets, remain complex.

The volume of industrial production has fallen for 2 months in succession, and as yet there is no sign of an improvement in the situation. Industrially developed West European countries and the United States are conducting an active campaign against goods with the trademark "Made in Japan." Beijing's political zigzags are causing former Japanese hopes for a "Chinese El Dorado" to fade. As a result, to complete the circle described by the political boomerang, the "sanctions" are rebounding against Japan's own interests. Of course, it is not a question of short-term losses being incurred by local businessmen today. The creation of artificial barriers in the path of Soviet-Japanese trade arouses doubt as to Japan's reliability as a serious and stable partner in international economic cooperation.

Next year our country will begin fulfilling the next 5-year plan. What place will trade and economic contacts with Japan hold in the Soviet Union's plans, what directions will be set for Soviet-Japanese business cooperation? These questions are today disturbing many local businessmen, who are aware that this is in accordance with Japan's long-term economic interests.

Reflecting this widely held viewpoint, Prof (K. Motidzuki) of the Hokkaido University Slavic Research Center stressed in particular at a recent symposium on Japanese-Soviet relations: "The extensive program, intended to be fulfilled in the 21st century, for the development of Siberia and the Far Eastern regions stretching from the North Pole to the Pacific gives rise to a new conception of not only the face of the economy of Japan and other Asian countries, but the face of the world economy as a whole."

These assessments also coincide with the USSR's readiness to take into account in its plans for the development of Siberia and the Soviet Far East the interests of improving the international division of labor and deepening economic cooperation with other countries. But they have and can have nothing in common with attempts to destablize interstate exchange, sacrificing its stable and mutually advantageous nature to dishonorable political speculations. Among such actions are the so-called "sanctions" invented by the White House and foisted on Japan to the detriment of its own interests.

At the same time it seems that awareness of the futility of any kind of economic "forcible measures" against the Soviet Union is gaining more and more supporters in Japan. As the newspaper ASAHI reports, in the Japanese business world "at present voices condemning the government for its stance of complete acceptance of U.S. demands are gaining strength rapidly." Certain shifts have also appeared in the approach to Soviet-Japanese economic contacts on the part of official departments. Reflecting the business world's dissatisfaction with the situation as regards trade with the USSR, Japan's influential foreign trade society has demanded that the government restore the potential, lost as a result of the "sanctions," for the normal conducting of operations with Soviet foreign trade organizations. One would like to think this is a kind of sign of a recovery from the anti-Soviet fever.

AFGHAN PARTY, GOVERNMENT GREET CONGRESS OF ART WORKERS

LD221754 Moscow TASS in English 1732 GMT 22 Sep 80

[TASS correspondent R. Musin]

[Text] Kabul, 22 Sep, TASS--The founder congress of workers in arts of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was held in the Afghan capital today. It was attended by nearly a thousand delegates--artists, actors, musicians and film workers. Among the guests of the congress was also a Soviet delegation.

A message of greetings from the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Revolutionary Council and the Government signed by PDPA CC General Secretary, President of the Revolutionary Council and DRA Prime Minister Babrak Karmal was read out to the participants in the congress. The message stresses the tremendous significance of the congress, which sets itself the noble aim of uniting the workers in different arts in one voluntary and creative social organization, of directing their efforts to the implementation of the lofty aims and ideals of the second stage of the April revolution. All arts, the message stresses, are called upon to contribute to the upgrading of the international prestige of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, to developing and strengthening cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other friendly states, progressive forces in the world fighting for peace, democracy and social progress.

At the new stage of the April revolution, the message goes on to say, extremely favourable prospects are opening for the development of Afghan multinational arts. By carefully preserving and developing in every way the rich cultural heritage of our beloved homeland, the workers in the arts must educate by their artistic works patriotism, industry and conscientiousness in the mass of the people in doing their civic duty, irreconcilability to the enemies of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The delegates to the congress have unanimously endorsed the rules of the Union of Workers in Arts of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and elected a board of 35 noted workers in arts of Afghanistan.

After the closing of the congress session, an exhibition of works by professional and folk artists of Afghanistan opened in an official ceremony in "Kabul Nandari" cinema house.

AFGHAN ARMED FORCES LIQUIDATE MERCENARIES

LD221022 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Yet another operation to liquidate a large band of mercenaries has been completed by the People's Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic Afghanistan with the support of the party aktiv and population of the (Kishim) District, in the northeast of the Badakhshan Province. This band, equipped with weapons of U.S. and Chinese production, has been terrorizing and plundering the population and conducting hostile propaganda.

BAKHTAR reports that successful operations against the bands hired by imperialists and reactionaries continue also in Herat Province.

## PEN SOVAN WRITES ON RETURN TO NORMAL LIFE IN KAMPUCHEA

LD221730 Moscow TASS in English 1355 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 22 Sep, TASS--The main result of the one-year and a half after the overthrow of the bloody Pol Pot regime is that "people have been given an opportunity to feel human beings again," writes Pen Sovan, vice-chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. In his story in the Soviet PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN (PARTY LIFE) journal on the changes currently underway in Kampuchea Pen Sovan writes: "Over the twenty months after the victory of the people's revolution, we have succeeded in convincing the masses of the correctness and realistic nature of our policy. The National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea (NUFSK), which headed the struggle for the liberation of the homeland, has taken a resolute course for the elimination of the grim consequences of the rule of the former regime." "Over this comparatively short time the Kampuchean people awakened from the nightmare of mass annihilation of people, eviction of the entire population from cities and people forcibly herded into labour camps, families split, closure of educational establishments and hospitals, of the entire economy reduced to a state of unprecedented dislocation and anarchy."

The country has already felt the first results of economic reconstruction, Pen Sovan writes. There have been particularly noticeable changes in agriculture. Last year, only half a million hectares were sown to food crops, and the harvest was not enough to ensure the supply of the population with food. "Hungar was prevented only due to the efforts of the Soviet Union, Vietnam and international organizations. This year, Pen Sovan goes on to write, we are planning to sow crops on an area of 1.5 million hectares. If the weather conditions are normal, we hope to become self-sufficient in rice in 1981-1982." The industry and transport are being gradually reconstructed, classes at schools have started all over the country. A total of 30 hospitals and 100 medical-aid centers are already functioning in Kampuchea. "These first successes have strengthened the trust of the mass of the people in the course of NUFSKA and the People's Revolutionary Council," Pen Sovan writes.

## BURMESE INSURGENT LEADERS RECEIVING AID FROM BEIJING

BK221036 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1430 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Unattributed commentary: "Continued Saboteur Activities in Burma"]

[Excerpts] Many newspapers from (?various countries) have been reporting on insurgent activities in Burma. The majority of these reports say that the insurgent groups have attacked villages and small towns in the northeastern part of Burma. Major antigovernment forces, which have been disturbing Burma for the past 40 years, are concentrated in this area. The insurgents have not achieved substantial success due to a lack of civilian support. This has been proven by civilian resistance against (?the insurgents) and the expression of civilian support for government forces at rallies. However, it cannot be said that all insurgents have been uprooted. External forces who do not want unity in Burmese society are extending support to the insurgents from outside. It was noted by Mr (Singh) in the Indian newspaper HINDU that major insurgent units are equipped with Chinese arms and that the Chinese have given (?instructions).

Beijing has given both material and moral support to the insurgents. A clandestine broadcasting station, calling itself as the Voice of the People of Burma, is broadcasting destructive programs from Yunan in China. These Beijing-supported insurgents have launched bandit-like attacks in Burma. After the attacks they flee and take refuge on the other side of the border. They have robbed civilians and searched for goods to insure their own survival. The Burmese Government, which desires peace, has on several occasions offered amnesty to the insurgents. Under the amnesty declarations, those who surrender will be able to lead a normal life. However, the insurgent leaders, who are serving Beijing, still refuse to accept the amnesty.

BRITISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS DELIBERATIONS ON POLAND CRITICIZED

LD231027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 80 p 4

[Correspondent A. Maslennikov dispatch: "Conspiracy Against Trade Unions: British Conservatives' Antiworker Policy"]

[Excerpt] Brighton-London, September--The 1,200 participants in the Brighton forum of the British Trades Union Congress [TUC] unanimously approved the resolution "Peace and Disarmament," which sharply condemns the Tories' militarist plans and ciritcizes the unseemly role which Britain's present government plays in worsening the international climate. The congress spoke out against the deployment of new medium-range American nuclear missiles of British soil and urged a future Labor government to cancel the Tory order for American Trident missiles, with which M. Thatcher's government plans to rearm Britain's nuclear submarine fleet. The forum participants advocated a cut in military spending, ratification of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty and the acceleration of the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe and came out in support of antiwar movements both inside Britain itself and elsewhere.

It must, however, be said that rightwing elements operating within the TUC also attempted to make their "contribution" to the discussion of foreign policy issues. Not venturing openly to attack the resolution submitted for discussion at the congress, they directed their energy toward diverting the delegates' attention from the main issue and making them tackle extraneous matters unrelated to the agenda. They importunately imposed on the congress a discussion of the so-called "Polish question," in the statement of which rightwing trade union bosses were plainly repeating the theses of the demogogic campaign "in defense of Polish trade unions" which was being mounted during the congress in the pages of the rightwing bourgeois British press.

"I have been struggling all my life for trade union rights and for the interests of British workers, but I do not recall an instance when even one major British newspaper or television company has supported even one strike in Britain," a prominent TUC leader told me in this connection. "On the contrary, the workers of a particular enterprise have only to launch a struggle for their rights and the mass news media, which are controlled by monopolies and the government, start frantically baiting the strikers. Therefore, when these same newspapers and television companies, as well as our rightwing trade unionists acting in unison with them, today demand 'freedom' for Polish trade unions, this has nothing to do with genuine concern for the interests of that country's working people. The sole aim of the shameful show which they are staging is to create additional difficulties for a socialist state and to prevent the Polish workers and their government from calmly resolving the problems facing them...."

"The disgusting hypocrisy of the bourgeois propaganda machine," reader E. Shepherd of Manchester writes to the editors of the MORNING STAR, "manifests itself particularly clearly in the fact that it always portrays workers as heroes if they declare a strike in a socialist country, whereas it regards the participants in strikes in capitalist countries simply as bloodthirsty troublemakers seeking to ruin the economy.

"It is characteristic that the same mass media which are rejoicing at the demands for 'trade union freedom' in Poland support a government in our country which is trying to annihilate the influence of the trade unions and liquidate the democratic rights that they have won...."

The British trade union movement today is developing under extremely complex conditions. While rebuffing the Tory government's antiworker policy, at the same time its healthy forces have been forced to counter the demoralizing influence and the splittist activities of rightwing elements within the trade union organizations themselves. And this makes defense of the working people's interests in present-day Britain particularly difficult.

## SITUATION IN TURKEY FOLLOWING COUP REPORTED

### Moves Against 'Extremists'

LD230751 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 80 p 5

[Correspondent A. Filippov dispatch: "Turkey: Oath Taken"]

[Text] Ankara, 18 Sep--In the Turkish Grand National Assembly building today members of the National Security Council, which has temporarily assumed the functions of the country's supreme legislative organ, headed by Gen K. Evren, its chairman and Turkish head of state, took the oath of allegiance to the nation. They assured the people that in their activities they will strictly follow the behest of M.K. Ataturk, founder of the Turkish Republic: "Peace in the country, peace throughout the world."

The Turkish mass news media report that the formation of the new cabinet of ministers, which will work under the control of the military administration, has been completed in principle. The announcement of the new government's composition is scheduled within the next few days.

The National Security Council has entrusted the Ministry of Finance with drawing up a draft law on taxation providing, in particular, that no taxes will be levied on low-paid sections of the population or small artisans. Local administrative organs have been instructed carefully to ensure that the trade and municipal services sphere functions normally and that there are no interruptions in water, electricity and fuel supplies to the urban population.

As of today Turkish citizens are permitted to travel abroad, with the exception of persons forbidden to do so by the military administration.

It is emphasized that international trade and economic ties are of a stable, normal nature. Turkish seaports are receiving freight from countries in Europe and America.

On the whole, the situation in Turkey is calm, the radio emphasizes today. At the same time it is reported that army units and the security forces, taking the necessary measures to avoid bloodshed, are continuing to isolate various kinds of extremist groups of leftist and neofascist trends. All the military sports clubs and camps belonging to the neofascist Nationalist Action Party have been closed and are controlled by the authorities. Their leaders and activists have been placed under surveillance or arrest.

### 'Soviet Threat' Rejected

LD230757 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 80 p 5

[Correspondent A. Filippov dispatch: "Turkey: New Leadership Measures"]

[Text] Ankara, 19 September--The Turkish information media, reporting on the situation in the country, note that over 90 percent of the enterprises in the power industry, mining and heavy industry are working to full capacity and all types of transportation and trade are operating.

It is noted that, after studying the cases of a large group of former deputies of the Millet Meclisi (the lower chamber of parliament) and of the Senate who were detained in the first hours after the civilian government was removed from power, the military administration began to release them gradually. At present 50 parliamentarians representing various bourgeois political forces are under arrest.

The Armed Forces General Staff leadership has announced that Turkey will participate in the NATO bloc's previously planned "Display Determination" maneuvers, which will begin in the southern regions of Western Europe on 22 September. Turkish Army exercises codenamed "Ildirim-80" have been canceled.

The Turkish press sharply condemned a recent statement by the Turkish permanent representative at the United Nations which, Ankara notes, does not reflect the position of the country's new leadership. "Our diplomat's statement that there is an alleged threat of interference in Turkey's internal affairs stemming from the USSR," the newspaper CUMHURIYET writes, "is indeed out of place. It brings to mind cold war times and harms the policy of good neighborliness with the Soviet Union which our National Security Council supports."

Composition of Government

LD221750 Moscow TASS in English 1704 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Ankara, 22 Sep, TASS--Composition of the new Turkish Government, formed by Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, has been officially announced here. Umit Haluk Bajulken was appointed defense minister, Selahattin Cetiner was made head of the Department of the Interior. The Foreign Ministry is headed by retired Corps Gen Ilter Turkmen. The cabinet is composed of ministers known for their conservative views and of retired military.

The press indicates that the new head of government held a number of command posts in the navy, served on the planning board of the NATO command in the Mediterranean in Malta, was member of the Supreme Military Council and commander of the Turkish Navy.

The newspaper BARIS points out that work is going on to prepare a new provisional constitution. Changes in the constitution will be submitted for consideration to the National Security Council. They will affect primarily articles on legislative and executive bodies, powers of the president and judiciary bodies, activities of societies, trade unions and political parties.

According to the newspaper, the National Security Council introduced changes in the law which regulates application of the regime of the state of emergency. Powers of the military authorities and military tribunals have been expanded. The army command is held responsible for control over the work at state sector enterprises, publishing of newspapers and magazines, publication of information, and activity of educational establishments.

CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC EXCHANGE PROGRAM SIGNED WITH TURKEY

LD222030 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1830 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Cultural and scientific exchanges program for the years 1980 and 1981 between the Soviet Union and Turkey was signed in Ankara a few days ago. The program envisages an extensive exchange of delegations and experts in the fields of culture, art, science, education, press and sports, of [word indistinct] radio and television programs, musical bands, television films, and so on. The implementation of this program will contribute to the further development of cultural and scientific cooperation between the Soviet Union and Turkey.

It will help the two neighboring peoples to get to know one another better, and in this way will serve the strengthening of trust and good neighborliness between the Soviet Union and Turkey.

RESUMPTION OF TALKS ON CYPRUS CAUSES SATISFACTION

LD202316 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1400 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Esteemed listeners, no doubt you are aware that under the sponsorship of the UN secretary general, a meeting has been held in Nicosia between the representatives of the Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots within the framework of the intercommunity talks for solving the Cyprus question.

The resumption of these talks after a long interval causes satisfaction. Moreover, according to Kurt Waldheim's special envoy in Cyprus, the meeting was held in a good atmosphere. After discussing the need for strengthening peace, the two sides next week will start discussing the most practical measures for goodwill and mutual trust. These actions envisaged in the agreement concluded between Spiros Kiprianou and Rauf Denktas on 19 May 1979 will be needed for the reattainment of normal life by the people of Cyprus. Over a long period of time the NATO circles have engaged in feverish activity to divide the Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots and to get them used to the idea that they will not be able to coexist in peace within the framework of a single state.

As is known, the various prescriptions proposed by the West for solving the Cyprus question were, in essence, based on this view. According to this view Cyprus cannot exist as a united, independent and sovereign state; Cyprus must be divided. And this made the conversion of Cyprus into a bridgehead for NATO a lot easier. The recent recommendations of an American congressman to use the example of the Camp David agreements for solving the Cyprus question also basically pursue this aim. However, everybody is well aware of the highly negative results which the Camp David deal gave rise to in the Arab world. For instance, as a result of the Camp David deal Egypt turned into an advance police post of the United States and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people were trampled upon.

It is most natural that this sort of recommendations by the American congressman should create concern in Cyprus.

Despite the strivings of the imperialists who wish to solve the Cyprus question within the framework of NATO and to sow the seeds of enmity on the island, the progressive forces in Cyprus have many times proven that the two nations living on the island can find a common language.

For instance the Cyprus General Labor Federation [Kibris Genel-IS Federasyonu] and the DEV-IS trade unions together with Turkey's progressive trade unions signed a 4-year joint cooperation program and stated that they firmly favored the resumption of the intercommunal talks as the only way for a peaceful solution of the Cyprus question and that they rejected any decisions that could lead to the island's dismemberment. The representatives of the Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots working class in Cyprus greet all actions directed for the rapprochement of the two communities. The intercommunal talks continue. Cypriots of both nations and their friends throughout the world attach their hopes for a just solution of the Cyprus question to these talks.

GRIGORYEV VIEWS DANGERS REVEALED BY CURRENT NATO MANEUVERS

LD222328 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1651 GMT 22 Sep 80

[TASS correspondent A.Grigoryev report]

[Text] Bonn, 22 Sep (TASS)--This military spectacle has been proceeding on West German soil for 4 weeks now without a break. Hardly had the "St George" maneuvers in Eastern Hesse and Northern Bavaria, involving 47,000 soldiers from the U.S. Army and the Bundeswehr, come to an end, when in Lower Saxony and Northern Rhein-Westphalia, the NATO military demonstration codenamed "Spearpoint" reached its peak, involving British, American and West German troops.

There have also come to light alarming new details about these exercises, which were being held in close proximity to the borders of the socialist countries and were of an openly provocative nature. Within the framework of the "Reforger-80" and "Crusader-80" maneuvers, subdivisions whose task was to "try out combat action in conditions of chemical war" and military units forming the backbone of the notorious "rapid deployment corps" were transferred by air from the United States to FRG territory.

The Pentagon obviously intends to use the present gigantic autumn NATO maneuvers "Autumn Forge-80," which encompass the territory from Norway to Turkey, to train its allies in carrying on nuclear and chemical warfare. President Carter's notorious Directive 59, which "justifies" deployment of new medium-range nuclear devices in Western Europe, as well as the decision just adopted by the U.S. Congress on the production of "pure" chemical weaponry (shells with paralyzing nerve gas) which they intend to deploy in the FRG in particular, are irrefutable evidence of these sinister plans.

The Pentagon's new schemes are a consequence of the arms race atmosphere which reigns in the United States, stresses the newspaper STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG. Another West German newspaper, SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, admits that NATO's current maneuvers "have become more threatening than before." The qualitative and quantitative growth in the scale of this military demonstration on FRG territory is also accompanied by a propagandist hullabaloo such as has never been seen before. Thus NATO Secretary General J. Luns, speaking in Essen, said that "the question of how to exert effective pressure on the USSR will also remain one of the most important problems in the future."

NATO's dangerous military spectacle is provoking alarm among the broadest circles of the FRG population. "The initiators of the sinister schemes to pile up new types of chemical weapons in the FRG should take into account the sharp protests from the public of our and other West European countries," writes STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG. The newspaper KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER reports on the deep indignation of West German peasants in connection with the damage caused to their fields by the maneuvers. Mass demonstrations by peace supporters against the demonstrations of NATO's military might have been held in Wiesbaden, Hildesheim and a number of other cities. Assembling not far from the American and British military bases, as well as the barracks and testing grounds of the Bundeswehr, the demonstrators called for "detente, and not saber-rattling!"

"Among the most varied political and public circles in our country, there is a growing awareness of the fact that it is necessary to put an end to such a dangerous development, whose aim is to lend an even more aggressive character to the Bundeswehr and turn the FRG once and for all into a power keg," stressed H. Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party, at a meeting in Duesseldorf.

PAKLIN VIEWS 'SOCIAL TENSION' IN ITALY, PRESSURES ON PCI

LD221051 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent N. Paklin "Letter From Rome": "A Hard Fall Ahead"]

[Excerpts] There is the scent of fall in the "Eternal City." The intense heat has died away, the last summer storms have thundered. A light breeze blows the yellow maple leaves among the boulevards. The streets and squares have again begun to fill with vehicles. The vacationers have returned home to the city....

For many it has been a joyless return to the city. Some 2,544 Roman families have already been notified by their landlords that they must leave their apartments. From day to day thousands of others anxiously await a similar notification with the sole difference that their eviction will be set for a later date. Those thrown onto the street by their landlord are in a desperate position.

The Italians were confused when they looked into the stores and stalls opening after the vacation. They saw new, higher prices on the labels. Nowadays it is harder to say which services and goods have not become dearer. The threat of mass unemployment hangs over working people. For many, however, it has already become a reality.

The climate of social tension is aggravated by political instability. Underground neofascist groupings have become noticeably more active. They are trying to intimidate the working people by terror and, having created a situation of chaos in the country, to demand the setting up of a direct dictatorship. As has become clear from the investigations, it was they who blew up the Bologna railroad station on 2 August as a result of which about 300 people were killed or injured. The series of terrorist acts is not over. At the beginning of September (Maurizio di Leo), a printing worker, was gunned down by rightist extremists. This vile murder was organized by one of the most outrageous neofascist groupings, the "Revolutionary Armed Nuclei."

In the view of the police, the neofascists have managed to rebuild underground the "Ordine Nuovo" (New Order) organization which was disbanded in 1973. This neofascist grouping had broad links with various branches of the "black international" in Western Europe and it is to be supposed that it has not lost them even now. The legitimate neofascists, the so-called Italian Social Movement, have again shown their teeth, too. This party's deputies resorted to obstruction in parliament and disrupted the discussion of economic decrees approved by the government with a view to combating inflation.

According to Italian observers, the situation is complicated by the fact that the present government headed by the Christian Democrat F. Cossiga frequently proves unequal to the occasion. As is well known, there are three parties in the government majority at present: There is the Christian Democratic Party, which has been at the helm of power in Italy for over three decades, the Socialist Party whose tone is set by the rightwing and the small Republican Party. F. Cossiga's government has a relative majority in parliament. However, this majority is so small and the contradictions within the parties themselves are so great that the government can find itself in a minority at any moment.

It is under these conditions that the leaders of the bourgeois political parties are offering various recipes for safeguarding the "country's governability." Some advocate broadening the government coalition by including two small bourgeois parties, the Social Democrat Party and the Liberal Party. Others propose "strengthening" the cabinet with new people. But these proposals arouse no enthusiasm either.

Recently, a trend has appeared within the ranks of the government majority toward renewing the dialogue with the opposition's main force, the Italian Communist Party [PCI]. While refusing to set up a government of national unity with the PCI to solve the complex problems facing the country, the ruling parties would not oppose initiating joint action with the communists at some intermediate stage. The calculation here is a simple one: Without allowing the PCI access to the levers of state power, the aim is to try to draw the PCI from the opposition's ranks and lay on it part of the responsibility for the unpopularity of government actions. However, the PCI continues to stand on its position of principle: either in government or in opposition.

...The traditional summer vacation period has ended in Italy. A hard fall is ahead.

KOSOLAPOV DELEGATION DEPART FOR L'UNITA FESTIVAL

LD191421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Departure of Delegation"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Italian Communist Party Central Committee a delegation of the CPSU and PRAVDA, headed by R.I. Kosolapov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief editor of KOMMUNIST, flew to Italy 11 September to participate in the festival of the newspaper L'UNITA.

CHIEF EDITOR AFANASYEV DEPARTS FOR L'HUMANITE FESTIVAL

LD191419 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "To L'HUMANITE Festival"]

[Text] V.G. Afanasyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief editor of PRAVDA, flew to France 11 September to participate in the festival of the newspaper L'HUMANITE.

IRAQI STATEMENT, REACTION TO CONFLICT CITED

LD221829 Moscow TASS in English 1753 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Sep, TASS--Iraq's Revolutionary Command Council has ordered the country's armed forces to strike blows at military targets in Iranian territory. A statement signed by Chairman of the Council, Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces and President of Iraq Saddam Husayn says that the decision was taken in response to military operations by Iran during the past two days intended to impede shipping along the river Shatt al 'Arab. The council stressed that Iraqi forces would not strike at civilian targets if the Iranian side also refrained from such actions.

A communique published here by the Iraqi Military Command says that today Iraqi planes bombed ten airfields and air bases in Iran.

Paris, 22 Sep, TASS--Hojjat ol-Islami Khamene'i, a member of Iran's National-Liberation Council, is reported by FRANCE PRESSE AGENCY as having confirmed in a Tehran Radio broadcast that Iraqi aviation had attacked several Iranian air bases. Khamene'i had called on the country's population to remain calm, not to approach military installations and bases, and to prevent the circulation of counter-revolutionary subversive rumours.

Kuwait, 22 Sep, TASS--The Kuwait newspaper AL WATAN writes that the American naval ships in the Persian Gulf area are advancing towards the zone of hostilities between Iran and Iraq.

Beirut, 22 Sep, TASS--Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, has expressed deep alarm at the conflict on the Iraqi-Iranian border. In an interview to the MONDAY MORNING Lebanese weekly he noted that the present events threatened to develop into a war between the two countries and that this pained Arabs. "We want a normalization of relations between Iraq and Iran on the basis of non-interference in each other's affairs", he said.

PONOMAREV, MALTSEV MEET WITH IRAQI DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

LD221544 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 22 Sep, TASS--Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Viktor Maltsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy minister for foreign affairs of the USSR, had a conversation today with Tariq 'Aziz, member of the Revolutionary Command Council, deputy prime minister of Iraq, who is in the Soviet Union on a brief visit.

Topical questions of the present international situation and the situation in the Near and Middle East were discussed in the course of the conversation.

Talks End

JN221828 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1650 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 22 Sep (INA)--Official talks were concluded this afternoon between Tariq 'Aziz, Revolution Command Council member and deputy prime minister, and Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee. The 3-hour discussions dealt with bilateral relations and international issues of common interest.

Participating in the talks on the Iraqi side were Muhammad Sa'id as-Sahhaf, director general of the first department in the Foreign Ministry, and 'Abd ar-Rahman ad-Duri, Iraqi ambassador in Moscow. On the Soviet side, Viktor Maltsev, CPSU Central Committee member and first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and a number of USSR Foreign Ministry officials participated in the talks.

Tariq 'Aziz arrived in the Soviet capital yesterday on a visit lasting several days.

USSR NAVAL SQUADRON ENDS VISIT TO ETHIOPIAN PORT

LD221251 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Sep 80 p 3

[TASS report: "On the Revolution Anniversary"]

[Text] Massawa (Ethiopian Province of Eritrea), 15 September--The official visit here by a detachment of Soviet warships on the sixth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution has ended.

Over a 5-day period, thousands of inhabitants of this Ethiopian Red Sea port have visited the warship Ivan Rogov and a patrol boat belonging to the detachment. Excursions and also a broad cultural program including a film show and amateur artistic performances were organized for them.

The ships were visited by an official delegation which came specially from Addis Ababa led by (Amanuel Amde-Mikael), an Ethiopian deputy senior [starshiy] minister. Addressing the personnel, he said that the Ethiopian people regard Soviet people as envoys of peace and friendship.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON CONGO VISIT OF USSR SOLIDARITY DELEGATION

LD141646 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2320 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Brazzaville, 14 Sep (TASS)--The Congolese and Soviet peoples resolutely condemn imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism. This is stated in a joint communique on the results of the visit to the Congolese People's Republic by a delegation of the Soviet Committee of Solidarity With Asian and African Countries. The visit took place at the invitation of the Congolese Association of Friendship Between Peoples.

Both sides, the document notes, condemned attempts to thwart the process of detente in the world. They come out in support of the liberation struggle of the peoples of the south of Africa and of the just struggle of the Arab peoples against Israeli aggression and for the liberation of all territories illegally occupied by Israel, the just struggle of the Arab peoples against Israeli aggression and for the liberation of all territories illegally occupied by Israel. The communique criticizes the Camp David agreement, which does not guarantee the sovereignty of the Palestinian people.

BREZHNEV GREETS GABON PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

LD111912 Moscow TASS in English 1832 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 11 Sep, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev has addressed a telegram to President Omar Bongo of Gabon, in which he extended his greetings and best wishes to the president and all people of Gabon on the occasion of their national holiday--Independence Day. The telegramme expressed confidence that Soviet-Gabonese relations will develop further in the interests of the two countries' peoples, universal peace and progress.

In a reply telegramme, the president of Gabon expressed his sincere gratitude to Leonid Brezhnev for the message of greetings and said it was evidence of the ties of friendship between the Gabonese republic and the Soviet Union.

INDICTMENT AGAINST DISSIDENT BAKHMIN REPORTED

LD221334 Moscow TASS in English 1306 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 22 Sep, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Fomin reports:

A trial in open court in the criminal case of Vyacheslav Bakhmin is in session at the Moscow City Court. It opened in the morning today with the prounouncement of the indictment.

Vyacheslav Bakhmin, who worked as senior engineer at the All-Union Research Institute of Social Hygiene and Organization of Health Services, is charged with systematically compiling, producing and distributing in written and printed form works containing deliberate lies calumniating the Soviet state and public system. This criminal offence falls under Article 190-prime of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.

The indictment says that criminal proceedings were instituted against Vyacheslav Bakhmin, aged 33, in 1969 for compiling, producing, having custody of the distributing documents of anti-Soviet content (the criminal offence falls under part one of Article 70 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation). The guilt of Bakhmin, who was at that time a student of the Moscow Physical-Technical Institute, was fully proved, and the criminal case on a charge against him in anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda was completed in August 1970. But under the decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet of September 23, 1970, Bakhmin was pardoned and relieved of criminal responsibility for committing that offence.

The statements by the witnesses, which were made today, confirmed that in spite of humanism shown to him, Bakhimin had failed to make the necessary conclusions. He actually did not end his unlawful activity. He became one of the organizers of the publication of, author and active participant in collecting materials for, in the production and distribution of the slanderous collection entitled INFORMATION BULLETIN. In its issues, as follows from testimony by witnesses and the material evidence presented in court, Bakhmin published materials containing allegations about the abuse of psychiatry in the USSR, namely the use of psychiatry in the USSR for political purposes, persecution of citizens for their convictions, declaring them mentally ill, unlawfully putting them without sufficient medical indications into psychiatric hospitals and keeping them there in violation of the existing laws.

In spite of the official warning, Bakhmin did not end his antisocial activity. The produced and multiplied issues of bulletins were distributed by him and his accomplices in the territory of the USSR and sent abroad, where they were used by various anti-Soviet publishing houses--Posev Russkaya, Mysl Khronika Press and others as well as the Liberty radio station operating with the funds and on the instructions of the CIA.

In issuing the INFORMATION BULLETINS containing lies about the alleged abuses of psychiatry in the USSR, Bakhmin, as witnesses testify, sent out large numbers of them to various addressed and also held press conferences, to which he invited foreign journalists and made public his mendacious information.

Noteworthy is the "selectiveness" shown by Bakhmin in picking the cases described in his bulletins: They always make mention of persons against whom criminal proceedings were instituted for particularly dangerous offences against the state of for calumniating the Soviet state and public system.

Witnesses Gofman, Kleshchevikova, Obukhova, Konovalikhina and many others exposed in their testimony Bakhmin as guilty of the offences, with which he is incriminated. A statement by Bakhmin, in which he does not deny the offences, with which he is charged, has been presented to the court.

Present in the courtroom are workers of Moscow enterprises, employees of institutions of the Soviet capital, journalists and students.

The trial of Vyacheslav Bakhmin will be continued tomorrow.

REGELSON ACCUSED OF ANTI-SOVIET AGITATION PROPAGANDA

LD221346 Moscow TASS in English 1332 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 22 Sep TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Mikhajlov writes:

Trial in open court of Lev Regelson has today opened in the Moscow City Court. Lev Regelson is charged with a criminal offence falling under Article 70 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.

Lev Regelson, a former teacher at the preparatory courses of the All-Union Correspondence Polytechnical Institute, aged 41, is charged with engaging in 1974-1979 in anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda. He produced, had custody of, multiplied and distributed slanderous materials calumniating the Soviet state and public system.

Lev Regelson also maintained criminal relations with correspondents of bourgeois mass media accredited in Moscow--Smith, Kaiser, Udgord, Kevin, Shipler and others, with representatives of foreign subversive organizations, made verbal statements to them slandering the Soviet system, and sent through foreigners slanderous materials for distribution in the West.

The indictment presented to the court says that Lev Regelson was engaged in his criminal activity for undermining and weakening Soviet power. Answering the question of the judge: "Do you plead guilty to the crime with which you are incriminated" Regelson answered: "I plead fully guilty to the charge made against me."

The court heard testimony by witnesses, from which it follows, in particular, that Regelson had produced, multiplied and sent abroad a number of slanderous materials jointly with Gleb Yakunin, who was convicted for anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda late in August this year in another criminal case. Viktor Popkov and Viktor Kapitanchuk, who were questioned as witnesses in L. Regelson's case, confirmed their own complicity in the offences of the defendant. Other witnesses also gave evidence in court about Regelson's anti-Soviet activity.

In the course of the investigation, Regelson pleaded guilty to the offence, with which he is incriminated, declared his sincere repentance for the offences, condemned his anti-Soviet activity and declared that he would renounce it. The defendant said in his testimony and in the trial that by his criminal actions he had inflicted political damage to the interests of the Soviet state, its international prestige and thus assisted foreign organizations, subversive centers and mass media in carrying out their anti-Soviet campaigns in the West, about which he sincerely regrets.

Tomorrow the open court trial of Lev Regelson will continue in the Moscow City Court.

RINGLEADER RECEIVES DEATH SENTENCE IN KRASNODAR TRIAL

LD191247 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 20 August, 1980, carries on page 4 under the headline "Greed," a 1,500-word report from Krasnodar by "member of the kray court" N. Anokhina on the trial of a group of criminals on various charges. Anokhina notes that the defendants presented a "pretty strange" picture: "At one end of the dock there sat inveterate villains who had two murders and several bandit attacks on their conscience. At the other there sat former trade workers with no previous record." Anokhina explains how "the criminals Grorokhov, Yurigilevich and Mashchenko" shot and killed two people in an attempt to steal a construction administration payroll and how they had previously been disposing of stolen goods--mostly liquor--via local food stores, claiming the goods were "wedding leftovers" and sharing the proceeds with the store personnel. "It must have been quite a wedding," Anokhina comments drily, "since more than 300 liters of vodka were left over.

This did not alert any of the store personnel. But when Yurgilevich brought another few consignments of vodka, experienced adults ought to have realized they were selling stolen goods. Which they did realize, of course, but greed proved stronger."

Anokhina states that the court concluded that the store personnel, nearly all of whom were "quite well off," were motivated by pure greed. "The verdict of the court was severe. Naturally, the court dealt particularly strictly with the bandits, whose chief--Gorokhov--was sentenced to the supreme penalty--execution by shooting. The other defendants also received their deserts." Anokhina goes on to note: "Another aspect of this case arouses serious concern," and explains that the criminals were disposing of goods stolen from stores through stores "within the same system," and sometimes through neighboring stores. "This could only take place with the connivance of the trade control organs." In this connection, "the kray court sent a court report to leaders of the Potrebsoyuz. But it was some considerable time before we received a reply. And judging from this reply, it may be said frankly--strange composure prevails where it is extremely necessary to draw principled conclusions from this criminal case."

FIRST DEPUTY PREMIER OF TURKMEN SSR DIES

LD221349 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 10 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] The Turkmenistan CP Central Committee, the Turkmen Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Turkmen Council of Ministers announce with deep sorrow that on 8 September 1980 Boris Filippovich Burashnikov, member of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee Bureau, deputy of the Turkmen Supreme Soviet and first deputy chairman of the Turkmen Council of Ministers, died at the age of 68 after a severe and prolonged illness.

[Signed] The Turkmenistan CP Central Committee, the Turkmen Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Turkmen Council of Ministers

SHEVARDNADZE INTERVIEW ON SPIRITUAL, MORAL LIFE

LD220757 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 17 September 1980 publishes on page 2 a 6,400-word "special correspondent" A. Grigo interview with E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, under the rubric "From Congress to Congress," entitled "'May Your Crops Bear Fruit....'" Shevardnadze briefly notes the difficulties which faced the republic before and during the 10th 5-Year Plan is eliminating the results of "negative subjective factors" resulting from past "compromises," and attributes Georgia's successes in recent years "not only to the heroic enthusiasm of the republic's working people, but also to a fundamental breakthrough in the management of the national economy and in spiritual and moral life." Referring to the recent Georgian CP Central Committee conference on combating private ownership tendencies, he states that "at the present stage in improving the republic's way of life, the forms and methods of establishing in practice positive experience in educating the morally active individual become extremely important," and goes on to discuss the role of literature and art in this respect. He expatiates on the need to "educate" people in the correct "attitude to material possessions and their purpose in life," stating that "the excessively low estimation of needs can result in the physical and spiritual underdevelopment of the individual and also the loss of labor initiative due to lack of incentives. But an unrestrained desire for scarce or costly material possessions indicates a lack of modesty and restraint in a person, which can lead to more serious moral defects." Shevardnadze then theorizes on the role of material and spiritual "consumption" in the development of the individual and on the dangers of "private ownership tendencies" and "harmful traditions and customs." He goes on to discuss the present movement to improve the "quality" both of goods and services, and of "administrative activity," and asserts that the "growth in material benefits only yields appreciable results and acquires social significance when it takes place against the background of the consistent establishment of a healthy moral climate." He concludes by discussing the role of literature and art in the republic in promoting "success in improving the way of life."

GOSPLAN OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON INDUSTRIAL ACHIEVEMENTS

LD221234 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Summary] One hundred days remain until the end of the 5-year plan. A PRAVDA correspondent has interviewed Ryzhkov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, on the significance of this period. He said: In 24 hours alone we extract 669,000 tons of iron ore, smelt 412,000 tons of steel, manufacture 6,072 motor vehicles and commission almost 278,000 square meters of housing.

The best results at the concluding stage of the 5-year plan have been achieved by enterprises in the gas, motor vehicle and medical industries and in the engineering for livestock farming and fodder production industries. Industry in Moscow, Leningrad and a number of other industrial centers is working well. However, particularly intensive work will be required in the period ahead from workers in ferrous metallurgy and the coal and forestry industries, which are lagging behind their plans. "There have, of course, been several objective difficulties. The work of certain industries has been affected by unfavorable weather conditions in particular. But the main achievement still depends on the organization of work and the ability of managers to predict and take account of the future."

"Responsible pledges have been adopted by labor collectives for the first quarter of 1981. Technological reserves of raw material and fuel must be set up in order to successfully fulfill them. Miners have a highly responsible role in this. They will have to work hard to reduce their indebtedness as much as possible. Much depends on railroad men, too. In addition to transporting the harvest, they must punctually supply coal to enterprises. Much can be done to save material resources."

PRAVDA ARTICLE ON NEED TO 'SAVE WORKING TIME'

LD221150 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 22 Sep 80

[From the PRAVDA review]

[Text] Listen to the text of the leading article in today's PRAVDA entitled "Save Working Time." The article says:

The struggle for the fullest and most productive utilization of every hour and every minute in the working day is one of the main tasks in socialist competition. Thus, through the careful use of time and the systematic overfulfillment of shift norms, the working people of Moscow have decided to complete their annual plans by the October anniversary. Thousands of front-rank shifts, teams, sections and whole enterprises have expressed their wish to extend the Leninist shock-work vigil and turn it into a record-making practice in the precongress socialist competition. These and other initiatives were assessed highly in the CPSU Central Committee decision on instituting socialist competition to give a worthy welcome to the 26th CPSU Congress.

With our growing national economy and fast rate of technological progress, the price of working time is becoming higher. In a single minute the country produces more than 2,400,000 kwh of electricity, smelts almost 300 tons of steel and extracts more than 2,000 tons of oil, 1,400 tons of coal and over 770,000 cubic meters of gas. The loss of a minute of working time country-wide is equivalent to the loss of the daily output of nearly 200,000 workers.

In order to successfully solve multifarious economic and social tasks faced by the country, Comrade Brezhnev noted in his report at the 25th CPSU Congress that the only way to achieve the rapid growth of labor productivity is to make consistent reductions in the loss of working time.

The 10th 5-Year Plan (?has enriched) socialist competition with new methods of effectively using working time. Words like "time," "schedule" and "pace" are reflected in numerous patriotic initiatives. Take, for example, the initiative of Rostov workers--to build and assimilate ahead of schedule. Following this example, hundreds of trusts and directorates have completed many important tasks sooner than planned, and the workers, having taken the race baton, are increasing production in the new workshops.

PRAVDA recently wrote on the movement "to use every working hour with optimal effectiveness" which is gathering strength in the Ukraine. Its essence lies in a more rational planning of working shifts and more detailed control, literally hour by hour, of work progress. However, much working time is still wasted at factories and construction sites. Such losses occur because of shortcomings in the organization of production and labor. An absence of rhythm, rush work and interruptions in material and technical supplies hamper the rational organization of the working day and dampen people's enthusiasm. For instance, it is difficult to expect that the call to economize on time will reach the heart and mind of the worker if he has to stand around continuously because of broken machines and equipment or because of a shortage of raw materials or imprecise planning.

The primary duty of management, party and trade union organizations is to display concern for the need to maintain exemplary order at a production line and to create conditions for effective work. In doing so, they should approach the matter in a concrete way, taking into account the real possibilities and demands of the current day. Much depends, let it be said, on the setting of norms. Hitherto, so called experimental statistical norms had been quite widely applied at enterprises. However, they do not take into account new possibilities and do not reflect the level of labor productivity which has been attained. Downrated norms cover numerous shortcomings in the organization of production and certain workers' irresponsible attitude to the job at hand. Unfortunately, problems of this kind do not draw due attention from specialists and are rarely examined by collegiums or ministries. Many party committees and primary party organizations also neglect them, PRAVDA indicates.

Violations of discipline negatively affect the results of economic activities. For instance, in just a year the loss in working time due to loafing has increased by more than 10 percent in Mordovian industry. Analysis shows that here many violations are committed by young workers. However, in a sizeable part of the republic's enterprises, training is badly organized. Due concern for raising the qualifications of young men and women is absent.

Success in the struggle for economizing working time is conditional upon a systematic and integrated approach to the problem. To be sure, it is important to modernize production and introduce new, highly productive technology. But it is no secret that in a number of cases its effect is neutralized by losses caused by disorganization in everyday life: long lines in canteens and poor functioning of municipal transportation. A lot of damage is caused when meetings and activities of amateur arts groups and sports teams are conducted during working time.

The primary duty of party and trade union committees is to strengthen their control over how working time is used and to bring managers to task if it is musused through their fault.

Collectives play a great role in the struggle for economizing working time. It is precisely in the collective that the moral and social climate is formed which runs counter to the violations of discipline, the display of laxity and irresponsibility. As experience shows, working time is guarded better in a team. This is yet another point in favor of organizing labor along collective lines.

Communists are called upon to show an example of how to work with high returns. Their task is to show graphically and on the spot what harm is caused by losses of working time and to finish their tasks in good time.

The mass participation in the system of economic education helps to instill a sense of lofty discipline and thriftiness as well as training in communist labor.

Save working time--this call should reach the heart of every participant of precongress socialist competition, be embodied in over the plan tons of metal and coal and in the production of additional machine tools and machines and consumer goods. Only 100 days remain until the end of this 5-year period. The more effectively every working hour is used and the greater the results of our work during the concluding days of the 5-year period, the greater the achievements of the working people and working collectives by the date of the 26th CPSU Congress.

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES SOCIAL, EDUCATIVE ROLE OF LABOR COLLECTIVES

LD191035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Labor Collective as Educator"]

[Excerpt] In the struggle for the successful implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) and June (1980) plenums the educational influence of collectives, as well as their role in every working person's life and daily work, is increasing. At the same time, the actions of each worker, his conscientiousness and standard of behavior are acquiring greater and greater significance for the collective. This is dictated by the very nature of modern production where a holdup in just one workplace can upset the working rhythm of hundreds and thousands of people. Therefore party organizations must be constantly concerned to enhance not only the collective's sense of responsibility for each of its members but also that of each working person for the collective as a whole. The spirit of true comradeship presupposes the development within it of benevolent criticism and self-criticism and intolerance of shortcomings and of violations of the principles and norms of communist morality.

Noting the role of collectives in strengthening discipline, organization and order in production, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said: It is necessary to create in them "the kind of moral and psychological atmosphere wherein everyone will deem it his natural duty--and will have the opportunity--to work at maximum productivity and with the greatest return; an atmosphere wherein loafers, shirkers, slipshod workers and pilferers of public property are simply not tolerated."

The better organized the collective and the better established its cadres, the greater will be the collective's labor enthusiasm and its successes. The stability of the collective depends on many factors. But the technical level and the standard of production have special significance. Sociological research shows that most of those who leave jobs say they are leaving a particular enterprise because of the considerable amount of heavy manual labor. The most effective way of preventing this is to comprehensively accelerate scientific and technical progress and improve production management and organization.

Socialist competition, the open and prompt summing up of competition results and the correct utilization of material and moral incentives have a beneficial influence on the creation of an atmosphere of harmonious work in the collective and on boosting labor enthusiasm. It is necessary to ensure wide competition publicity everywhere and to promptly acknowledge the heroes of the precongress shock vigil, those who labor with fervor.

In encouraging innovation and initiative and seeking to ensure that all members of the collective have access to the keen thinking of leading workers and that each of them works better today than he did yesterday, party, trade union and Komsomol organizations are urged to actively support all undertakings geared to making better use of internal reserves.

It is their duty to ensure the proliferation of advanced experience and people's interest in one another's successes, to be constantly concerned to improve cadres' vocational training and, on this basis, to strengthen the cohesion and mutual trust of the members of the labor family and its capacity for work.

Practice convincingly shows that the collective is a real school of life, a school of labor education. And it is particularly important that attention be centered on the younger generation in plants and factories, at construction sites and on sovkhozes and kolkhozes. Our successes both today and in the future depend largely on the kind of welcome the tyros get and on the way they are helped to master the profession, understand the labor traditions of the working class and kolkhoz peasantry, assimilate the norms of comradely relationships in the collective and grasp the ideas of mutual assistance and mutual exactingness. That is why the education of the young recruits is the paramount concern of the labor collectives. Individual and collective mentorship and the various forms of youth patronage by production veterans and cadre workers should be further developed.

The strengthening of the collectives and the growth of their political and labor activeness, influence and social role are the guarantee of the successful completion of the 10th 5-Year Plan and of the fulfillment of the socialist pledges adopted in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress and the majestic plans of communist building.

BRIEFS

VOSTOCHNYY PORT DIFFICULTIES--At present, the new port of Vostochnyy, some parts of which are still under construction, is experiencing difficulties. Among them is the absence of a telephone link with the two major ports of Vladivostok and Nakhodka, and inefficient port transportation services. One captain says that only one vehicle is allocated per vessel to transport cargo and this results in the loss of time. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East at 0710 GMT 18 Sep 80 SK]

COAL MINING SEMINAR--An all-union seminar to study geologic pressure and economy measures to be used with main and secondary coal output was held in Vladivostok. Specialists from Moscow, Leningrad, Novosibirsk and other cities discussed, made suggestions and recommendations regarding mining coal and of the prospects of increasing its effectiveness. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 18 Sep 80 SK]

ECONOMIC WEEKLY CARRIES JANUARY-AUGUST LIVESTOCK STATISTICS

LD230913 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 38 Signed to Press 15 Sep 80 p 18

[Review of USSR Central Statistical Administration statistics for January-August 1980: "Livestock Raising on Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes"]

[Text] Last year's complex wintering of livestock, the protracted cold spring and the excessively wet conditions of fodder growing land in a number of regions during the summer period prevented many farms from fully implementing plans for the production and sale of livestock products. That is why the farms are now adopting every measure to make better use in the remaining months of available potential for increasing the productivity of livestock units and increasing fodder procurement.

I. Production of Livestock Products

In January-August of the current year the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had the following results in the production of livestock products:

| Indicator | January-August 1980 | January-August 1980 as percentage of January-August 1979 |
|---|---|---|
| Meat production (sale of livestock and poultry for slaughter--live weight)--thousand tons | 9649 | 96 |
| of which: | | |
| cattle | 5720 | 95 |
| hogs | 2364 | 93 |
| sheep and goats | 515 | 99.3 |
| poultry | 1050 | 107 |
| Gross milk yield--thousand tons | 46559 | 97 |
| Average milk yield per cow-kg | 1651 | 96 |
| Hen eggs obtained--millions | 30103 | 105 |
| Average number of eggs laid per laying hen | 137 | 101 |

As is apparent from these figures, livestock and poultry production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, as well as the milk yield, were slightly lower than in January-August 1979. At the same time dairy unit workers in the Uzbek, Kazakh, Azerbaijan, Latvian, Kirgiz, Tadzhik and Estonian SSR's achieved an increase in milk production compared with the same period last year.

The production of meat on kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased 295,000 tons in August compared with July of this year. An increase in the production of this product was ensured on the farms of all the union republics. The greatest increase took place on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kirgizia, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Moldavia and Tadzhikistan.

Egg production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in January-August of the current year increased by 1,358,000,000 eggs. An increase in this output occurred on the farms of nearly all the union republics, apart from Kazakhstan, Kirgizia and Tadzhikistan.

II. Purchases of Livestock Productions on Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes and Other State Farms

| Type of product purchased | Purchased in January-August 1980 | January-August 1980 as percentage of January-August 1979 |
|---|---|---|
| Livestock and poultry (live weight)--thousand tons | 9256 | 95 |
| Milk--thousand tons | 39339 | 96 |
| Eggs--millions | 28381 | 104 |

The volume of livestock and poultry sales to the state by kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state farms in January-August of the current year was 481,000 tons less than in the same period last year. Cattle were sold by farms at an average weight of 357 kg. The average weight of hogs sold was 101 kg.

Purchases of milk and dairy products were 1.56 million tons less. At the same time kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Leningradskaya, Arkhangelskaya, Kurskaya, Tomskaya, Kirovskaya, Sakhalinskaya and Murmanskaya oblasts and the Tatarskaya ASSR increased their sales of these products.

Egg purchases in January-August 1980 increased by 1,173,000,000 compared with January-August 1979. The greatest increase in purchases of this product was secured on the farms of Uzbekistan, Estonia, Armenia, Georgia and Moldavia. In the RSFSR egg purchases increased considerably on the farms of the Komi ASSR, Arkhangelskaya Oblast, the Bashkirskaya ASSR, Chelyabinskaya Oblast, Krasnoyarskiy Kray, and Orlovskaya, Tulskaya, Leningradskaya, Kirovskaya, Permskaya, Yaroslavskaya and Kemerovskaya oblasts.

III. Production and Purchases of Livestock Products According to Union Republic

| | January-August 1980 as percentage of January-August 1979 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production | | | Purchases | | |
| | Meat | Milk | Eggs | Livestock | Milk | Eggs |
| USSR | 96 | 97 | 105 | 95 | 96 | 104 |
| RSFSR | 94 | 95 | 105 | 93 | 95 | 105 |
| of which: | | | | | | |
| Non-Chernozem Zone | 97 | 94 | 107 | 96 | 95 | 106 |
| Ukrainian SSR | 94 | 97 | 105 | 93 | 97 | 104 |
| Belorussian SSR | 91 | 99 | 105 | 90 | 98 | 103 |
| Uzbek SSR | 109 | 108 | 107 | 110 | 107 | 111 |
| Kazakh SSR | 110 | 103 | 99.5 | 111 | 102 | 99.1 |
| Georgian SSR | 104 | 99.9 | 108 | 102 | 99.9 | 5 108 |
| Azerbaijan SSR | 102 | 102 | 104 | 103 | 103 | 106 |
| Lithuanian SSR | 88 | 95 | 103 | 87 | 92 | 103 |
| Moldavian SSR | 96 | 98 | 103 | 96 | 101 | 107 |
| Latvian SSR | 123 | 104 | 105 | 124 | 103 | 104 |
| Kirgiz SSR | 111 | 102 | 99.4 | 105 | 102 | 99.9 |
| Tadzhik SSR | 106 | 103 | 93 | 102 | 102 | 92 |
| Armenian SSR | 106 | 100.1 | 112 | 106 | 98 | 110 |
| Turkmen SSR | 104 | 99.1 | 106 | 102 | 99.6 | 105 |
| Estonian SSR | 113 | 106 | 111 | 115 | 107 | 110 |

Moreover, in January-August 1980 2,506,000 tons of milk and 483,000 tons of livestock were purchased from private plots. Milk purchases from private plots increased in all the union republics.

IV. The Livestock Population

As of 1 September 1980 there were 92.2 million head of cattle on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, which is 854,000 more than on the same date last year. The number of cows has reached 29.8 million, an increase of 216,000. The number of hogs totaled 58.2 million head, which is 318,000 fewer than on 1 September 1979. The number of sheep and goats totaled 133.8 million, which is 2,223,000 fewer than on 1 September 1979. The number of poultry reached 697.8 million head, an increase of more than 30 million.

The number of cattle increased on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of nearly all the union republics, except Georgia and Estonia. The number of cows increased on the farms of nearly all the union republics, except Kirgizia and Turkmenia.

The number of sheep and goats increased on the farms of Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. Poultry numbers increased on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of most of the union republics, except the Georgian, Tadzhik and Estonian SSR's. The biggest increase in the poultry population (7-19 percent) was achieved on the farms of the Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Kirgizia and Armenia.

The pasturing period for livestock is drawing to a close. Leading farms are now seeking the maximum productivity from the dairy herd and the greatest weight gains in animals being fattened. It is very important to make fuller use for fodder of the aftergrowth of grasses, waste from vegetable products and other fodder resources.

It is also necessary to implement every measure to ensure timely preparations for the wintering of livestock. The main thing is that it is necessary to gather in all the harvest that has been grown and lay in as much good quality fodder as possible and ensure its complete preservation. Serious attention must be devoted to carrying out repair work on livestock premises, fodder preparation shops and all livestock unit equipment. Party and agricultural organs must launch socialist competition among stockmen on a broader front for increasing the efficiency of this important sector of kolkhoz and sovkhoz production.

SLOW BREEDING, DISEASE CAUSE GEORGIAN LIVESTOCK DECREASE

LD221325 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 4 Sep 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Overcoming Shortcomings"]

[Text] As is shown by data from the republic's Central Statistical Administration, on farms in many rayons in the republic the rate of increase in livestock numbers has fallen in recent years. In the first 7 months of the current year alone calving and calf survival indicators have been allowed to fall on farms in 30 rayons in the republic. Things are particularly bad in this respect in Kedskiy, Kobuletskiy, Samtredskiy, Tianetskiy, Kvarelsky, and Tskhinvalsky rayons. The lambing rate has fallen sharply on farms in Adigenskiy, Kaspskiy, Marneulskiy, Onskiy and other rayons. The farrowing rate in the same period is down from last year's, thus the number of pigs produced per breeding sow has decreased by 3.68 in Aspindzskiy Rayon, 3.05 in Akhaltsikhskiy Rayon, 1.84 in Adigensky Rayon, 1.84 in Adigenskiy Rayon, 1.14 in Borzhomsky Rayon, 2.02 in Mtskhetskiy Rayon, 1.38 in Dushetskiy Rayon, 1.22 in Leningorskiy Rayon, and 2.54 in Znaurskiy Rayon. This list could be continued.

There has been an increase in murrain among cattle on farms in Adigenskiy, Tsulukidzevskiy, Vanskiy, Zestafonskiy, Onskiy and Ambrolaurskiy rayons, among hogs on farms in Aspindzskiy, Karelskiy, Borzhomskiy, Gardabansky, Tetritskaroyskiy, Marneulskiy and Mayakovskiy rayons and in the Abkhazskaya ASSR, and among sheep and goats on farms in Goriyskiy, Gurdzhaanskiy, Signakhskiy, Telavskiy, Marneulskiy and Tsagerskiy rayons and in the Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Republic.

Commenting on these data, Doctor of Veterinary Sciences K.S. Kapanadze, chief of the veterinary sector of the Georgian Zootechnics and Veterinary Teaching and Research Institute, told a GRUZINFORM correspondent:

"In recent years, particularly since the 18th Georgian CP Central Committee Plenum, a great deal of work has been done in the republic to further develop the livestock raising sector, increase livestock productivity and to strengthen the fodder base. Among some comrades, however, the initial successes led to a sense of complacency and a lackadaisical attitude. This criticism applies chiefly to specialists at kolkhoz and sovkhoz livestock units and interfarm enterprises. For example, is the high incidence of barrennes in many kolkhozes and sovkhozes' public-sector herds not indicative of considerable shortcomings in their work?

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, spoke about the harm this is doing to public-sector livestock raising at the conference at the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee. "More attention," he said, "must be paid to qualitative livestock raising indicators. One gets the impression that some workers have become accustomed to low livestock productivity and to abnormalities in livestock reproduction. I am referring to the low rate of young stock production.... Proof of the enormous harm this is doing to kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and also to the state, is scarcely required. Remember the past: If a peasant's cow failed to produce a calf, it was a great misfortune and a terrible blow. This sphere must not be allowed to remain in such a state."

The republic is supplied with pedigree stock every year, but on the overwhelming majority of kolkhozes and sovkhozes breeding work is developing too slowly and frequently only with formality.

It is particularly intolerable that many farms are allowing murrain to occur among livestock.

Specialist livestock engineers and veterinary workers must organize the introduction of the effective measures for tending and feeding livestock recommended by scientists.

HARVESTING IN MAIN AREAS REPORTED AT PEAK

LD221811 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Harvesting is at its peak in the main farming areas of the Soviet Union. The Central Statistical Administration here carries regular reports about the progress of harvesting. More from our news analyst Yuriy Rogachev:

Farmers are having a difficult time with the crops this year as during the winter a considerable area of winter crops was frozen out and in the spring many fields had to be resown. A late spring and a cold, rainy summer created additional difficulties in field work, especially harvesting. At the same time, as the statistical releases indicate, farmers are gathering a good crop on the whole. This means that with every passing year our agriculture depends less and less on the whims of weather. The point is that two-thirds of the grain, the main product of Soviet agriculture, is produced in a zone of so-called critical farming; getting harvests means a risk there because of regular droughts in some places and too much rain in others. Rainfall that up to 60 percent of arable land get in the United States and Canada falls in the Soviet Union only on one percent of the arable land. For this reason a major direction in the development of Soviet agriculture has been the creation of zones of guaranteed crops. That is the purpose of the long-range program of intensive farming, further mechanization, land improvement, spread of fertilizer and pesticides and the use of the latest achievements in seed selection. The Soviet Communist Party produced the program in 1965. As a result of action on it the mean annual output of grain and production of meat in this country has increased by nearly 50 percent.

Because of bad weather last year we had less fodder grain than planned. That created problems in livestock breeding but thanks to the (?new) measures the herd of cattle and other domestic animals here was not only preserved but rose. As the Central Statistical Administration reported, mean output increased by almost 300,000 tons in August against July.

The results of the Soviet Communist Party's agrarian policy are especially striking in the production of cotton. Cotton is grown in this country only on irrigated land. The area of this land is constantly on the increase and the gross cotton output is growing practically every year. In general irrigated or drained land, which accounts for only nine percent of the total arable land in the Soviet Union, turn out nearly one-third of all farm produce. More than 27 percent of all investments here in the 5 years ending this December have been channeled into the realization of the agrarian program.

SHEVARDNADZE TOURS VINEYARDS, ADDRESSES MEETING

LD220911 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 6 Sep 80 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "On the Threshold of Mass Grape Harvesting: Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze Visits Sagaredzhoyskiy Rayon"]

[Excerpts] On 4 September--The very eve of mass grape harvesting--Sagaredzhoyskiy Rayon vineyards were visited by E. A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, and D. I. Patiashvili, secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

On the same day a conference was held in Sagaredzho at which questions relating to the efficient organization of grape harvesting, transportation and processing were discussed.

D. Patiashvili, secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, took part in the work of the conference. E. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, addressed the conference.

KUNAYEV ATTENDS KAZAKHSTAN OBLAST MEETINGS

LD221950 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Summary] Meetings of the party and economic aktivs of Kokchetavskaya and Tselinogradskaya oblasts, Kazakhstan, were held today devoted to matters concerning the acceleration of the harvest and sales of grain to the state and discussion of plan fulfillment in light of Brezhnev's recommendations.

"Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party, spoke at the meetings."

DAILY TELEGRAPH DESCRIBES NEW BATTLE CRUISER

LD221459 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 22 Sep 80 p 6

[Desmond Wettern report: "First View of Russia's New Battlecruiser"]

[Text] Russia's latest battlecruiser, the 28,000 ton Kirov, has been photographed at sea for the first time, on her running trials in the Baltic.

The Kirov is the biggest warship, apart from aircraft carriers, to be built by any country for more than 30 years.

Although she has been credited with having nuclear propulsion, her large combined funnel and mast indicates that she has oil-fired boilers and steam turbines which would leave little room for a reactor unless of a small type used as an auxilliary to conventional plant.

While some warships have combined steam and gas turbine propulsion the combination of a reactor and boilers is unknown to Western naval architects.

The Kirov has formidable anti-aircraft armament including the EW SA.N6 [SA-N-6] missile for which six launchers are apparently housed in a novel arrangement forward of the bridge beneath a large hatch resembling those covering the holds in a cargo ship. There are also silos for the older SA.N3 missile on either side of the bridge.

Two small SA.N4 [SA-N-4] missile launchers for a close range defence against aircraft are sited forward of the bridge and there are batteries of 30mm (about 1.20 in) guns at either end capable of a devastating 500 round a minute.

For use against surface targets the Kirov has two cylinders for launching SS.N12 [SS-N-12] missiles which have a range of 250 miles but require midcourse guidance by another ship, submarine or aircraft to control them beyond the ship's 30-mile radar horizon.

There are also two 100mm (about 4 in) guns located aft for use against surface or air targets.

A feature copied from Western navies is the "harpoon" grill on the quarterdeck used for securing a helicopter. When not on deck the helicopter is stowed in a hangar under the quarterdeck which is served by a lift.

In the stern is a large door behind which the variable depth sonar is stowed. This is designed to be lowered on a cable below the sea's thermal layers which can screen a submarine from detection by a normal sonar mounted on a ship's keel.

Apart from the helicopter the only other anti-submarine weapon carried is a launcher far forward in the bows for SUW.NI missiles.

In common with most other large modern Russian warships, the Kirov has a space satellite communications system and very extensive electronic countermeasures both to jam enemy radars and to decoy them.

The Kirov is extremely strongly built and looks like being capable of maintaining very high speed in the worst weather. She is certainly a powerful anti-aircraft ship but her offensive capabilities against both submarines and surface ships are rather limited for her size.